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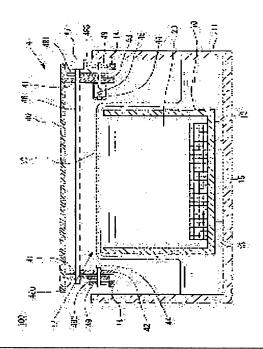
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## (54) PRODUCTION METHOD FOR ELECTROFORMED PIPE, ELECTROFORMED PIPE, AND FINE WIRE ROD FOR PRODUCING ELECTROFORMED PIPE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily remove a fine wire rod from an electroformed part or an surrounded part formed by electroforming.

SOLUTION: The electroformed pipe is produced by forming an electroformed part around a fine wire rod 30 by electrodeposition, and removing the fine wire rod 30 from the electrodeposited part. The fine wire rod 30 is removed by heating the electrodeposited part and thermally expanding the same, or cooling the fine wire rod 30 and shrinking the same to form a gap between the electrodeposited part and the fine wire rod 30, and using a method of holding and pulling the fine wire rod 30, or sucking the fine wire rod 30, or physically pushing the same away, or jetting a gas or a liquid and pushing the same away.



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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

By thin line material's heating and carrying out thermal expansion of an electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, or cooling thin line material and making it contract, a clearance is formed between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and thin line material, and thin line material is held and pulled, or it draws in, or is characterized by blowing off and removing push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid using one approach of the push \*\*\*\* physically,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[Claim 2]

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

By dipping thin line material into liquid, or covering liquid, the part where thin line material, the electrodeposted object, or the surrounding object touches is made easy to slide, and thin line material is held and pulled, or it draws in, or is characterized by blowing off and removing push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid using one approach of the push \*\*\*\* physically,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[Claim 3]

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

Thin line material is made to deform so that it may pull from one side or both and the cross section may become small, and a clearance is formed between thin line material, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object, and thin line material is held and pulled, or it draws in, or is characterized by blowing off and removing push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid using one approach of the push \*\*\*\* physically,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[Claim 4]

It is characterized by making [ many ] the amount of the electrodeposted object by the side of the edge formed in thin line material, or a surrounding object,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing according to claim 1, 2, or 3.

[Claim 5]

It is characterized by the deformation of the lateral strain when pulling and lengthening thin line material to the method of outside being 5% or more of the cross section,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing according to claim 3.

[Claim 6]

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

It is characterized by melting and removing thin line material with heat or a solvent,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[Claim 7]

It is characterized by removing thin line material using the thin line material by which the conductive layer was prepared outside, so that a conductive layer may remain in the inside of electrocasting tubing,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[Claim 8]

Using the thin line material which has formed in the external surface side at least the conductive layer from which the quality of the material differs more than the bilayer, an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and the conductive layer of the outside of thin line material are stuck, and it is characterized by removing thin line material so that an inside conductive layer may remain in the inside of electrocasting tubing,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[Claim 9]

The inner configuration of the centrum which removes thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and is formed is characterized by having the shape of a cross-section circle configuration or a cross-section polygon,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8.

[Claim 10]

It is characterized by having two or more centrums which remove thin line material and are formed,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

[Claim 11]

The septum object which prepares a conductive layer in the external surface of an insulator, and has been formed in it between centrums is made to intervene, and it is characterized by the thing which form the surroundings of each centrum and electric conduction can be made to carry out independently for every part,

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing according to claim 10.

[Claim 12]

It is electrocasting tubing which forms an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removes thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and is manufactured,

As for that in which the bore of a centrum is 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less, and, as for that in which the inner configuration of the centrum which removes thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and is formed has a cross-section circle configuration, the inner configuration of a centrum has the shape of a cross-section polygon, the diameter of the inscribed circle of a centrum is characterized by 10-micrometer or more being 85 micrometers or less,

Electrocasting tubing.

[Claim 13]

Thickness is characterized by 5-micrometer or more being 50 micrometers or less,

Electrocasting tubing according to claim 12.

[Claim 14]

It is characterized by having prepared the conductive layer of the quality of the material which is inside different from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object,

Electrocasting tubing according to claim 12 or 13.

[Claim 15]

The conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared in the inside, and it is characterized by having prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and the above-mentioned conductive layer further,

Electrocasting tubing according to claim 12 or 13.

[Claim 16]

It is characterized by there being two or more centrums which remove thin line material and are formed, Electrocasting tubing according to claim 12, 13, 14, or 15.

[Claim 17]

The septum object which prepares a conductive layer in the external surface of an insulator, and has been formed in it between centrums is made to intervene, and it is characterized by the thing which form the surroundings of each centrum and which is constituted so that electric conduction may be made independently for every part, Electrocasting tubing according to claim 16.

[Claim 18]

The conductive layer prepared in the external surface of a septum object is characterized by constituting so that a part of centrum may be formed,

Electrocasting tubing according to claim 17.

[Claim 19]

A septum object is characterized by the thickness of the part prepared between adjacent centrums being 5 micrometers or more 50 micrometers or less,

Electrocasting tubing according to claim 17 or 18.

[Claim 20]

It is the thin line material for forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings by electrocasting, removing from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

That in which an outer diameter is 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less, and, as for that in which the shape of an appearance has a cross-section circle configuration, the shape of an appearance has the shape of a cross-section polygon is characterized by the deformation of the lateral strain when the diameter of an inscribed circle being 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less, pulling to the method of outside, and lengthening being 5% or more of the cross section,

Thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing.

[Claim 21]

It is characterized by outside having prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an

electrodeposted object or a surrounding object,

Thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing according to claim 20.

[Claim 22]

Outside the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared, and it is characterized by having prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned between thin line material base material and the above-mentioned conductive layer further,

Thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing according to claim 20.

[Claim 23]

It is characterized by there being a part in which the conductive layer is not prepared in a both-ends side,

Thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing according to claim 20, 21, or 22.

[Claim 24]

It is characterized by having formed the shape of an appearance a cross-section circle configuration or in the shape of a cross-section polygon,

Thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing according to claim 20, 21, 22, or 23.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the thin line material for manufacturing the manufacture approach of electroforming (on these specifications, it is called "electrocasting") tubing and electrocasting tubing, and relates to the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing and electrocasting tubing which have a detailed bore in more detail. Moreover, it is related with the thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing which has a detailed bore.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In case integrated circuits, such as LSI, are manufactured from the former, the semi-conductor pattern is done as the design and inspection with a good electric flow is conducted. This inspection is conducted by making each electrode in which the pin of a contact probe was formed contact using equipment (for it to be called "probe equipment" on these specifications) equipped with many contact probes. The spring is prepared in the interior of super—thin tubing which has length as required, and the contact probe has the structure which prepared the pin possible [ an attitude ] in tubing.

[0003]

Evolution of a semi-conductor manufacturing technology in recent years has a remarkable thing, and it is tended increasingly by the way, to carry out densification of the degree of integration. Increasing the number of contact probes (formation of many pins), also making a wire size thin (thinning), and also making spacing between contact probes narrower (formation of a \*\* pitch) is called for so that it can respond to the newest integrated circuit also in the probe equipment which inspects the electric flow of an electrode in connection with this. As for tubing for the present contact probes, that 110 micrometers and whose bore an outer diameter is 88 micrometers is made into the smallest in the world (for example, nonpatent literature 1 reference).

However, as described above, since the semi-conductor manufacturing technology has evolved increasingly, to also miniaturize a contact probe further is needed.

[0004]

Moreover, the need for tubing of having a detailed bore is increasing also in the field of medicine other than semiconductor industry (for example, biotechnology).

That is, development of tubing which has such a detailed bore is strongly demanded from the whole industrial world.. [0005]

this invention person is doing research on electrocasting, and has succeeded in manufacturing small diameter tubing by electrocasting before. A centrum is a cross-section circle configuration and the bore of electrocasting tubing at this time is 126 micrometers (for example, patent reference 1 reference), therefore, this invention person also needs to build tubing which has a detailed bore for contact probes (centrum), if a electrocasting technique is used — the idea, \*\*, was obtained.

[0006]

And when research was repeated further, it succeeded in a diameter making the film of a 5 micrometers [ a minimum of ] metal adhere to the external surface of this thin line material using the thin line material from 10 micrometers to 85 micrometers, then, if the above-mentioned thin line material is removable from this metal, tubing which has a detailed bore (centrum) should build — the knowledge of the \*\*\*\*\*\* was carried out.

However, since the electrodeposited metal had stuck to the external surface of thin line material, it was not easy to remove thin line material from the metal made to electrodeposit (deposit).
[0007]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,2002-48947,A

[Nonpatent literature 1]

The Nikkei mechanical ON LINE, the April, 2001 issue, Nikkei Business Publications, the Internet <URL:http://dm.nikkeibp.co.jp/free/nmc/kiji/h559/t559g.html>
[0008]

(The purpose of this invention)

The purpose of this invention,

\*\*1 It is in offering the thin line material for manufacturing the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing of having a detailed bore and electrocasting tubing, and this electrocasting tubing.

\*\*2 In case thin line material is removed from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, a fixture, a tool, etc. are to offer the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing which make thin line material easy to remove, as it can hook on an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object.

\*\*3 It is in preparing conductive layers, such as gold plate, in an inside, and offering the thin line material for manufacturing the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing it is made better [ conductivity / tubing ] than the time only of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object and electrocasting tubing, and this electrocasting tubing.

\*\*4 It is in preparing at least the conductive layer from which the quality of the material differs inside more than a bilayer, and offering the thin line material for manufacturing the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing it is made good [ the adhesion of both conductive layers and an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object / tubing ] and electrocasting tubing, and this electrocasting tubing.

\*\*5 It is in offering the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing and electrocasting tubing equipped with two or more centrums.

\*\*6 It has two or more centrums and is in the thing which form the surroundings of each centrum and for which the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing in which electric conduction is possible, and electrocasting tubing are offered independently for every part.

\*\*7 In case thin line material is removed, it is in offering the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing that tensile force makes it hard to start the conductive layer prepared in the inside, a conductive layer and baseline material are made easy to separate, and adhesion with a conductive layer, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object is made to be hard to be spoiled.

[6000]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The means of this invention devised in order to attain the above-mentioned purpose is as follows.

If it is in the 1st invention.

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

By thin line material's heating and carrying out thermal expansion of an electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, or cooling thin line material and making it contract, a clearance is formed between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and thin line material, and thin line material is held and pulled, or it draws in, or is characterized by blowing off and removing push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid using one approach of the push \*\*\*\* physically,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[0010]

If it is in the 2nd invention,

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

By dipping thin line material into liquid, or covering liquid, the part where thin line material, the electrodeposted object, or the surrounding object touches is made easy to slide, and thin line material is held and pulled, or it draws in, or is characterized by blowing off and removing push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid using one approach of the push \*\*\*\* physically,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[0011]

If it is in the 3rd invention,

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

Thin line material is made to deform so that it may pull from one side or both and the cross section may become small, and a clearance is formed between thin line material, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object, and thin line material is held and pulled, or it draws in, or is characterized by blowing off and removing push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid using one approach of the push \*\*\*\* physically,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[0012]

If it is in the 4th invention,

It is characterized by making [ many ] the amount of the electrodeposted object by the side of the edge formed in thin line material, or a surrounding object,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing concerning the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd invention.

[0013]

If it is in the 5th invention,

It is characterized by the deformation of the lateral strain when pulling and lengthening thin line material to the method of outside being 5% or more of the cross section,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing concerning the 3rd invention. [0014]

If it is in the 6th invention,

It is the approach of forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removing thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing,

It is characterized by melting and removing thin line material with heat or a solvent.

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing.

[0015]

If it is in the 7th invention,

It is characterized by removing thin line material using the thin line material by which the conductive layer was prepared outside, so that a conductive layer may remain in the inside of electrocasting tubing,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing concerning the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, or 6th invention. [0016]

If it is in the 8th invention,

Using the thin line material which has formed in the external surface side at least the conductive layer from which the quality of the material differs more than the bilayer, an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and the conductive layer of the outside of thin line material are stuck, and it is characterized by removing thin line material so that an inside conductive layer may remain in the inside of electrocasting tubing,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing concerning the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, or 6th invention. [0017]

If it is in the 9th invention,

The inner configuration of the centrum which removes thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and is formed is characterized by having the shape of a cross-section circle configuration or a cross-section polygon,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing concerning the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th invention.

[0018]

If it is in the 10th invention,

It is characterized by having two or more centrums which remove thin line material and are formed,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing concerning the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, or 9th invention.

[0019]

If it is in the 11th invention.

The septum object which prepares a conductive layer in the external surface of an insulator, and has been formed in it between centrums is made to intervene, and it is characterized by the thing which form the surroundings of each centrum and electric conduction can be made to carry out independently for every part,

It is the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing concerning the 10th invention. [0020]

If it is in the 12th invention,

It is electrocasting tubing which forms an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings of thin line material by electrocasting, removes thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and is manufactured,

As for that in which the bore of a centrum is 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less, and, as for that in which the inner configuration of the centrum which removes thin line material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and is formed has a cross-section circle configuration, the inner configuration of a centrum has the shape of a cross-section polygon, the diameter of the inscribed circle of a centrum is characterized by 10-micrometer or more being 85 micrometers or less,

It is electrocasting tubing.

[0021]

If it is in the 13th invention,

Thickness is characterized by 5-micrometer or more being 50 micrometers or less,

It is electrocasting tubing concerning the 12th invention.

[0022]

If it is in the 14th invention,

It is characterized by having prepared the conductive layer of the quality of the material which is inside different from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object,

It is electrocasting tubing concerning the 12th or 13th invention. [0023]

If it is in the 15th invention,

The conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared in the inside, and it is characterized by having prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and the above-mentioned conductive layer further,

It is electrocasting tubing concerning the 12th or 13th invention.

[0024]

If it is in the 16th invention,

It is characterized by there being two or more centrums which remove thin line material and are formed,

It is electrocasting tubing of the publication concerning the 12th, 13th, 14th, or 15th invention.

[0025]

If it is in the 17th invention,

The septum object which prepares a conductive layer in the external surface of an insulator, and has been formed in it between centrums is made to intervene, and it is characterized by the thing which form the surroundings of each centrum and which is constituted so that electric conduction may be made independently for every part,

It is electrocasting tubing concerning the 16th invention.

[0026]

If it is in the 18th invention,

The conductive layer prepared in the external surface of a septum object is characterized by constituting so that a part of centrum may be formed,

It is electrocasting tubing concerning the 17th invention.

[0027]

If it is in the 19th invention,

A septum object is characterized by the thickness of the part prepared between adjacent centrums being 5 micrometers or more 50 micrometers or less,

It is electrocasting tubing concerning the 17th or 18th invention.

[0028]

If it is in the 20th invention,

It is the thin line material for forming an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object in the surroundings by electrocasting, removing from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing.

That in which an outer diameter is 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less, and, as for that in which the shape of an appearance has a cross-section circle configuration, the shape of an appearance has the shape of a cross-section polygon is characterized by the deformation of the lateral strain when the diameter of an inscribed circle being 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less, pulling to the method of outside, and lengthening being 5% or more of the cross section,

It is the thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing.

[0029]

If it is in the 21st invention,

It is characterized by outside having prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object,

It is the thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning the 20th invention.

[0030]

If it is in the 22nd invention.

Outside the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared, and it is characterized by having prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned between thin line material base material and the above-mentioned conductive layer further,

It is the thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning the 20th invention.

[0031]

If it is in the 23rd invention,

It is characterized by there being a part in which the conductive layer is not prepared in a both-ends side,

It is the thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning the 20th, 21st, or 22nd invention. [0032]

If it is in the 24th invention,

It is characterized by having formed the shape of an appearance a cross-section circle configuration or in the shape of a cross-section polygon,

It is the thin line material for manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning the 20th, 21st, 22nd, or 23rd invention. [0033]

Like for example, a metal wire rod, the whole can also use what was formed with the conductive ingredient, and thin line material can also use what prepared conductive layers (for example, metals, carbon, etc., such as plating) in the surroundings of said conductive ingredient. Moreover, what prepared and formed conductive layers (for example, metals, carbon, etc., such as electroless deposition) in the surroundings of this can also be used using the thin line material of insulating ingredients, such as a synthetic—resin wire rod.

Furthermore, the conductor of another object can be prepared near the thin line material, and the whole other than the above-mentioned thin line material can also use what was formed with the insulating ingredient (that in which the conductive ingredient is not prepared) still like a synthetic-resin wire rod in the case where a metal is made to be electrodeposited in this conductor (deposit).

[0034]

If, as for the quality of the material of the part which a metal electrodeposits by electrocasting, it has conductivity, especially the quality of the material is not limited, but in order to carry out that it is easy to make a metal electrodeposit, it is desirable that conductivity uses a good thing. For example, iron, stainless steel, copper, gold, silver, brass, nickel, aluminum, carbon, etc. can be used.

[0035]

Moreover, the nonconductor (insulator) with which the electrical and electric equipment cannot flow very easily, and the semi-conductor which turns into a conductor and a nonconductor with temperature etc. can be used for the insulating ingredient which constitutes thin line material and the insulator of a septum object. What consists of thermosetting resin, thermoplastics, engineer plastics, and a chemical fiber (a synthetic fiber, a semi-synthetic fiber, a regenerated fiber, inorganic fiber) can be used for an insulating ingredient. For example, phenol resin, a urea resin, melamine resin, diallyl phthalate resin, An unsaturated polyester resin, silicone resin, an epoxy resin, polyethylene, Cross-linked polyethylene, chlorinated polyethylene, ethylene / vinyl acetate copolymer, Polypropylene, a polyisobutylene, a polyvinyl chloride, a polyvinylidene chloride, Polyvinyl alcohol, a polyvinyl acetal, acrylic resin, polyvinyl acetate, A polyacrylonitrile, MODAKURIRU, polystyrene, styrene / acrylonitrile copolymer, Acrylonitrile / butadiene / styrene ternary polymerization object, acetate, Triacetate, a fluororesin, polytetrafluoroethylene, polybutylene terephthalate, Polyarylate, polyacetal, a polycarbonate, a polyphenylene sulfide, Polysulfone, all aromatic polyimide, polyamidoimide, polyether imide, A polyether ether ketone, the poly BENZUU imidazole, polyester, Polyethylene terephthalate, a polyamide, nylon, aramid, polyurethane, spandex, polyalkylene PARAOKISHI benzoate, benzoate, poly fluoro ethylene, a pro mix, rayon, cuprammonium rayon, a glass fiber, etc. can be mentioned.

Furthermore, an insulating ingredient can be twisted, or can be spun, or the so-called filament yarn which has not been carried out can also be used for it, and spun yarn can also be used for it. [0036]

Strictly, a cross-section configuration does not mean what is a circle configuration, and is using the vocabulary the "cross-section circle configuration" shown according to the inner configuration of electrocasting tubing, or the shape of an appearance of thin line material, as a concept which contains the thing of a circle configuration, and an elliptical thing substantially.

[0037]

The vocabulary "the shape of a cross-section polygon shown according to the inner configuration of electrocasting tubing or the shape of an appearance of thin line material" does not mean that whose cross-section configuration is a polygon-like strictly, and it is being used for it as a concept also containing a thing which the radius of circle has attached to a corner which contains a polygon-like thing substantially. Moreover, although it does not limit especially, with the shape of a polygon, the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of an abbreviation triangle and an abbreviation square (the shape of the shape of the shape of a rectangle and a square and a rhombus and a parallelogram is included) and an abbreviation pentagon and an abbreviation hexagon etc. can be mentioned concretely.

[0038]i bas it

As a solvent from which thin line material is melted and removed, an alkaline solution, an acidic solution, etc. can be mentioned; for example.

[0039] #257 ... 1.46

Especially as an application of electrocasting tubing, although it does not limit, tubing for contact probes (casing which holds a spring) can be mentioned, for example.

[0040] (15.33.55)

It has the quality of the material which the case of the electrodeposted object by electrocasting or a surrounding object also has, and is different from "the part which forms the surroundings of a centrum" with an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and there is also a case of the conductive layer (the conductive layer of a septum object is included) prepared in the inside of a centrum.

[0041]

(Work for-):

According to this invention, thin line material is removable from the electrodeposted object formed of electrocasting, or a surrounding object. Thin line material \*\*1 Form a clearance between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and thin line material by heating and carrying out thermal expansion of an electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, or cooling thin line material and making it contract, or \*\*2 Carry out or that it is easy to slide on the part where thin line material, the electrodeposted object, or the surrounding object touches by dipping into liquid or covering liquid \*\*3 It is made to deform so that it may pull from one side or both and the cross section may become small, and a clearance is formed, held and pulled between thin line material, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object, it draws in, or push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid is blown off physically, and it is removed using one approach of the push \*\*\*\*. Moreover, \*\*4 It is removable even if it melts with heat or a solvent.

[0042] 11032 - 2

If such an approach is used on the occasion of removal of thin line material, thin line material is removable even from the electrodeposted object or surrounding object formed, for example so that a diameter might have 5-micrometer or more thickness of 50 micrometers or less on the external surface of this thin line material using the thin line material from 10 micrometers to 85 micrometers. Therefore, electrocasting tubing which has a detailed bore usable as tubing for for example, contact probes etc. can be manufactured by using the removal approach of this

thin line material.

[0043]

According to the approach of making [ many ] the amount of the electrodeposted object by the side of the edge formed in thin line material, or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing, in case thin line material is drawn out from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, or uses it, pushing and it is removed for example, a fixture, a tool, etc. can be hooked on the end face of the part which made [ many ] the amount of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object etc. Therefore, since it changes into the condition of having fixed the electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, in this case and thin line material can be removed, it is easy to remove thin line material.

[0044]

Since sufficient clearance to remove thin line material can be formed between thin line material, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object according to the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing of having made it the cross section have 5% or more of deformation of the lateral strain when pulling and lengthening thin line material to the method of outside, possibility that thin line material can remove from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object convenient is high. In the case where the deformation of lateral strain has less than 5% of the cross section temporarily, since the clearance is not enough, trouble may arise on the occasion of removal. [0045]

According to the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing of removing thin line material using the thin line material by which the conductive layer was prepared outside so that a conductive layer may remain in the inside of electrocasting tubing, electrocasting tubing which prepared gold plate etc. in the inside can be manufactured. Since conductivity is made to fitness from the time only of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object according to the quality of the material of a conductive layer prepared in an inside, such electrocasting tubing can be used as components suitable for conducting the electrical and electric equipment in this case.

In addition, electrocasting tubing with more sufficient conductivity than the time only of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object can be similarly formed about electrocasting tubing with which the conductive layer of the quality of the material which is inside different from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared, and the thin line material which has prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object outside.

[0046]

According to the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing using the thin line material which has formed in the external surface side at least the conductive layer from which the quality of the material differs more than the bilayer, for example, an outside conductive layer is constituted from copper, the conductive layer of the inside which touches copper is constituted from gold, and nickel can be formed as an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object of electrocasting. In this case, since copper and adhesion of nickel are better than gold and gold of adhesion is [ copper ] good, good electrocasting tubing of adhesion can be formed.

The conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared in the inside. Further in addition, between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and the above-mentioned conductive layer The conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared in electrocasting tubing with which the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned is prepared, and external surface. Further between thin line material base material and the above-mentioned conductive layer About the thin line material in which the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned is prepared, good electrocasting tubing of the adhesion of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and a conductive layer can be formed similarly.

[0047]

The thing equipped with two or more centrums which remove thin line material and are formed can use tubing with which the centrum is prepared only for one, replacing it with the components which put more than one in order and were manufactured. According to this electrocasting tubing, the time and effort which puts in order and installs each tubing can be abolished. Moreover, since spacing between centrums is also being fixed by the electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, it does not shift.

[0048]

The thing which the septum object which prepares a conductive layer in the external surface of an insulator, and has been formed in it is made to intervene, and forms the surroundings of each centrum between centrums and to which electric conduction has been made to be made independently for every part becomes independent for every centrum, and electric conduction is possible for it.

centrum, and electric conduction is possible for it.
[0049]

When the thin line material with the part in which the conductive layer is not prepared in a both-ends side pulls the part in which this conductive layer is not prepared to the method of outside, tensile force direct start comes to be hard to a conductive layer, and it is easy to separate a conductive layer and baseline material, and adhesion with a conductive layer, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object is also hard to be spoiled.

[0050]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The gestalt of operation of this invention is further explained to a detail based on a drawing.

Drawing 1 is the cross-section explanatory view showing an example of the electrocasting equipment for

manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning this invention.

First, the electrocasting equipment which manufactures electrocasting tubing is explained.

Electrocasting equipment 100 is equipped with the electrocasting tub 10 and the outside tub 11 which holds this electrocasting tub 10 inside. The upper part is carrying out opening of the electrocasting tub 10 and the outside tub 11, and the electrolytic solution (electrocasting liquid) 20 is always supplied in the electrocasting tub 10 at the time of operation. In this way, the electrolytic solution 20 overflows from the upper part of the electrocasting tub 10, and flows in in the outside tub 11. As the electrolytic solution 20, what added the brightener and the bit inhibitor to nickel amiosulfonate liquid is used with the gestalt of this operation, for example.

[0052]

The electrolytic solution 20 which overflowed from the electrocasting tub 10 and flowed in in the outside tub 11 is filtered with a filter (illustration abbreviation), and is again supplied in the electrocasting tub 10. That is, the electrolytic solution 20 circulates through between the electrocasting tub 10 and the outside tubs 11 continuously at the time of operation. In addition, a well-known means can be used for a supply means to supply the electrolytic solution 20 to the electrocasting tub 10 (illustration abbreviation).

[0053]

The electrolytic solution 20 of the part currently overflowed from the upper part of the electrocasting tub 10 in the gestalt of this operation is called the overflow section 12 for convenience. With electrocasting equipment 100, electrocasting is performed in this overflow section 12. About a electrocasting procedure, it mentions later. [0054]

Level adjuster equipment 13 is formed in the lower part of the electrocasting tub 10. this level adjuster equipment 13 — the electrocasting tub 10 — an abbreviation horizontal — maintaining — thereby — the up whole region of the electrocasting tub 10 — abbreviation — the level overflow section 12 is formed and the electrolytic solution 20 can be distributed over every place in the overflow section 12 at homogeneity.

[0055]

The sign 4 shows the maintenance fixture holding the thin line material 30 used as the mold member for electrocasting (base material). The maintenance fixture 4 is equipped with the horizontal bracing 40 which has length as required, and the vertical installation members 41 and 41 of the pair made to have hung to the both-ends side of this horizontal bracing 40. The maintenance fixture 4 is formed so that the vertical installation members 41 and 41 may be located in the side of the electrocasting tub 10.

[0056]

The rod-like wire rod holddown members 42 and 43 which have necessary die length are extended and formed in the abbreviation horizontal direction at the vertical installation members 41 and 41, respectively. The wire rod holddown members 42 and 43 are formed in the vertical installation members 41 and 41 pivotable. The electrode 44 is formed in the edge by the side of the electrocasting tub 10 of one wire rod holddown member 42. Moreover, the tension device 45 which pulls the thin line material 30, and the electrode 44 are formed in the edge by the side of the electrocasting tub 10 of the wire rod holddown member 43 of another side. It is fixed to the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43, respectively, and the end and the other end of the thin line material 30 are prepared in them in the condition of having become it tense with the tension device 45.

Among the vertical installation members 41 and 41, the revolving shaft 46 is constructed pivotable. The sign 47 shows the drive motor which makes a revolving shaft 46 drive. The revolving shaft 46 has penetrated the vertical installation members 41 and 41, and the gearing 480,481 has fixed it to the both-ends side.

The above-mentioned wire rod holddown members 42 and 43 penetrate the vertical installation members 41 and 41, and are prepared. The gearing 482 has fixed in the wire rod holddown member 42 which penetrated the vertical installation member 41. The gearing 483 has fixed in the wire rod holddown member 43 which penetrated the vertical installation member 41 similarly. In this way, the gearing 480, a gearing 482 and a gearing 481, and the gearing 483 are engaged. Therefore, by operating a drive motor 47 and rotating a gearing 480,481 with a revolving shaft 46, a gearing 482,483 and the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43 rotate, as a result the thin line material 30 can rotate. Especially the rotational speed of the thin line material 30 is not limited. For example, it is controlled below in 15r.p.m.

The electrode contact-carrying members 49 and 49 which have conductivity, respectively are formed in the edge of the outside of the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43. The electrode contact-carrying member 49.49 contacts the polar zone 14 and 14 prepared between the electrocasting tub 10 and the outside tub 11, when the maintenance fixture 4 has been arranged above the electrocasting tub 10. Polar zone 14 and 14 is connected with the minus pole of a power source. Therefore, the electrode contact-carrying members 49 and 49 are in the condition in contact with polar zone 14 and 14, and will be in the condition of having connected with the minus pole of a power source electrically.

[0060]

The sign 15 shows the polar zone electrically connected with the plus pole of a power source. The polar zone 15 is formed in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of the electrocasting tub 10. The polar zone 15 can use what was constituted by containing the metal pellet for electrocasting (for example, nickel pellet) in the shape of a mesh

which consists for example, of titanium steel, and the case of a hole vacancy. [0061]

The manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing which used electrocasting equipment 100 is explained. First, the end section and the other end of the thin line material 30 are made to fix to the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43, respectively, and it changes into the condition of having become it tense about the thin line material 30 among the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43. At this time, the electrolytic solution 20 is supplied to the electrocasting tub 10, is overflowed from the upper part of the electrocasting tub 10 (forming the overflow section 12), and flows in in the outside tub 11. Moreover, the overflow section 12 makes the electrocasting tub 10 an abbreviation horizontal with level adjuster equipment 13, and it is adjusted so that the electrolytic solution 20 may be distributed over every place at homogeneity. [0062]

With the gestalt of this operation, the thin line material 30 was the product made from stainless steel which has a cross-section approximate circle configuration with a diameter of 50 micrometers, and when the tensile force of 2 was applied 1500Ns [/mm] abbreviation pulled to the method of outside, it used that from which the deformation of lateral strain becomes 10% of the cross section. [0063]

Next, a drive motor 47 is operated and a gearing 480,481 is rotated with a revolving shaft 46. A gearing 482,483 and the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43 rotate by this, and the thin line material 30 rotates. [0064]

The electrode contact—carrying members 49 and 49 are contacted to polar zone 14 and 14, the vertical installation members 41 and 41 are located in the side of the electrocasting tub 10, and only the thin line material 30 is soaked into the overflow section 12. Since the polar zone 15 is electrically connected with the plus pole of a power source when the electrode contact—carrying members 49 and 49 contact polar zone 14 and 14, it will be in the condition that the thin line material 30 was electrically connected with the minus pole of a power source, and electrocasting will start. In this way, a metal (according to the electrolytic solution 20 shown with the gestalt of this operation, it is nickel) is electrodeposited around the thin line material 30 (deposit). The metal electrodeposited around the thin line material 30 is an electrodeposted object (or surrounding object).

[0065]

The thin line material 30 is soaked in the duration overflow section 12, and it electroforms until the outer diameter of the electrodeposited metal becomes 70 micrometers of abbreviation covering an overall length. If a target outer diameter is reached, the thin line material 30 will be taken out from the overflow section 12, and electrocasting will be stopped. The thickness of the metal to electrodeposit, metaled the amount of electrodeposition (amount of deposits), i.e., thin line material, is controllable beforehand by the current, an electrical potential difference, electrocasting time amount, etc.

[0066] With electrocasting equipment 100, since the overflow section 12 is adjusted so that the electrolytic solution 20 may be distributed over homogeneity in every place, and the thin line material 30 is moreover making it rotate, even if it is the case where an uneven part occurs in the current density in the electrolytic solution 20 temporarily, in the electrodeposted condition (deposit condition) of the metal in the thin line material 30, it is hard to produce dispersion. Therefore, around the thin line material 30, a metal is electrodeposited so that it may have thickness with an equal abbreviation covering an overall length. Thereby, electrocasting tubing can manufacture a highly precise thing only by removing the thin line material 30.

[0067] Moreover, electrocasting equipment 100 has electroformed in the overflow section 12, and returns and circulates through the electrolytic solution 20 which overflowed to the electrocasting tub 10 again. That is, for this reason, the little electrolytic solution 20 can also perform electrocasting that what is necessary is just to be able to form the overflow section 12 in electrocasting.

[0068] With electrocasting equipment 100, since the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43 which fix the thin line material 30 are arranged on the outside of the overflow section 12, the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43 are not soaked in the electrolytic solution 20. It seems that therefore, the wire rod holddown member 42 and 43 grades react with the electrolytic solution 20, and do not generate an impurity. Moreover, the electrolytic solutions 20 do not decrease in number vainly from the electrocasting tub 10, without adhering and carrying out the electrolytic solution 20 to the wire rod holddown member 42 and 43 grades.

[0069]

And the thin line material 30 is removed from the electrodeposted object (surrounding object) which removed the thin line material 30 which the metal electrodeposited to the surroundings from the wire rod holddown members 42 and 43, and was formed in them at the end.

[0070]

Since the electrodeposted object has stuck the thin line material 30 outside, it is difficult to remove only by holding and pulling the thin line material 30, or drawing in, or pushing physically, using, or blowing off and only using, pushing a gas or a liquid. Therefore, the thin line material 30 is (1) shown below. – (4) It is removed using one of approaches. [0071]

(1) Heat and carry out thermal expansion of the electrodeposted object, or cool the thin line material 30, it is made

to contract, and a clearance is formed between an electrodeposted object and the thin line material 30, and hold and pull the thin line material 30, or draw in, or physically, blow off and remove push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid using one approach of the push \*\*\*\*.

[0072] .

(2) Make easy to slide the part where the thin line material 30 and an electrodeposted object touch, dipping into the liquid in which the cleaning agent was dissolved, or covering this liquid in. And the thin line material 30 is held and pulled, or it draws in, or physically, it blows off and push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid is removed using one approach of the push \*\*\*\*.

[0073]

- (3) Make it deform so that the thin line material 30 may be pulled from one side or both and the cross section may become small. And a clearance is formed between an electrodeposted object and the thin line material 30, and the thin line material 30 is held and pulled, or it draws in, or physically, it blows off and push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid is removed using one approach of the push \*\*\*\*.

  [0074]
- (4) Melt the thin line material 30 with heat, or melt it with solvents, such as an alkaline solution and an acidic solution, and remove it.
  [0075]

In this way, by removing the thin line material 30, electrocasting tubing which has a detailed bore (centrum) with the electrodeposted remaining object is built. This electrocasting tubing is usable as tubing for contact probes etc. [0076]

Although thin line material was removed from the electrodeposted object which has thickness with an equal abbreviation covering an overall length with the gestalt of this operation, this does not limit. for example, it is shown in drawing 2—as—the end side of the electrodeposted object 50—path voluminousness with a big outer diameter—500 is formed, and the thin line material 30 is pulled, or it draws in, or physically, it blows off and push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid can also be removed using one approach of the push \*\*\*\*. thus, the time of drawing out or using by forming path voluminousness 500, pushing—setting—a fixture and a tool—path voluminousness—it can hook on the end face of 500. Therefore, since it changes into the condition of having fixed the electrodeposted object, in this case and the thin line material 30 can be removed, it becomes easy to remove thin line material. In addition, the activity which makes [many] some amounts of electrodeposition in this way may be done by being moved to other electrocasting equipments.

Moreover, the thin line material 30 used what has a cross-section approximate circle configuration with a diameter of 50 micrometers with the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. However, the size or cross-section configuration of thin line material are not limited to this. For example, as shown in drawing 3, a cross-section configuration can also use the thin line material 31 (a polygon-like thing is also included in the real target with which the corner is rounded) of the shape of a polygon, such as a square. A sign 51 is an electrodeposted object. [0078]

The above-mentioned thin line material is understood that it can use it in manufacture of electrocasting tubing which has a detailed bore by experiment of this invention person at that by which a cross-section configuration has an approximate circle configuration, if an outer diameter is 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less, and if the diameter of an inscribed circle is 10 micrometers or more 85 micrometers or less in that by which the shape of an appearance has the shape of a cross-section polygon. [0079]

Moreover, the thin line material 30 shown with the gestalt of this operation used that from which the deformation of lateral strain becomes 10% of the cross section, when the tensile force of 2 was applied 1500Ns [/mm] abbreviation pulled to the method of outside. However, especially the deformation of the lateral strain of thin line material is not limited. It seems that there should just be 5% or more of deformation of the cross section at least according to the place in which this invention person experimented. [0080]

Although it formed with the gestalt of this operation so that a metal might be made to electrodeposit with the thickness of 10 micrometers of abbreviation and it might become the outer diameter of 70 micrometers of abbreviation as a whole around the thin line material 30 which has a cross-section approximate circle configuration with a diameter of 50 micrometers, especially the thickness of the metal made to electrodeposit is not limited. If you can make it electrodeposited around the thin line material 30 so that it may have the thickness of 5 micrometers of abbreviation at least according to the place in which this invention person experimented, also after removing the thin line material 30, it turns out that electrocasting tubing can be formed.

The thin line material 30 uses the thing made from stainless steel with the gestalt of this operation, and it was made to make a metal electrodeposit directly around this thin line material 30. However, what does not limit especially if it is made for usable thin line material to have had conductivity with electrocasting equipment 100, built the core part with a metal, synthetic resin, etc., for example, prepared conductive layers (plating (metal layer (film)), carbon, etc.) in the external surface can also be used. By using such thin line material, as shown in drawing 4, it is also possible to leave gold plate 321 to the inner skin of the electrodeposted object 52, and to remove only the baseline material 320 in the case where the electrodeposted object 52 is formed in the thin line material 32 which formed gold plate

321 in the peripheral face. In this case, electrocasting tubing with which gold plate 321 was performed to inner skin can be formed.

[0082]

Since conductivity can be improved rather than the time of not forming gold plate 321, electrocasting tubing with which gold plate 321 was performed to inner skin can be used as components which were suitable for conducting electrical and electric equipment, such as tubing for contact probes, for example.

Further for example, thin line material can also use what prepared other conductive layers in which the quality of the material differs from this further in the periphery side of the conductive layer by the above-mentioned plating etc. For example, in the case (refer to <u>drawing 5</u>) where the electrodeposted object 53 is formed in the surroundings of the thin line material 33 by which the metal electrodeposited by electrocasting is nickel and coppering 332 was formed in the periphery side of gold plate 331, since copper and adhesion of nickel are better than gold and adhesion of copper is [ gold ] good, only the baseline material 330 is removed and electrocasting tubing which nickel, copper, and gold pasted up in the good condition of adhesion can be formed. Gold plate 331 is exposed to the inner skin of this electrocasting tubing.

[0084]

Thus, it is desirable to pull the part which forms the part (masking section 341,341) which does not prepare a conductive layer (for example, gold plate 340) in the both—ends side of the thin line material 34 as shown in drawing 6, and has not prepared this conductive layer in the case where it removes from the metal which was made to transform the thin line material by which the conductive layer (for example, gold plate) was prepared in the periphery section so that the cross section may become small, and deposited. Tensile force direct start comes to be hard to a conductive layer by doing in this way, and it is easy to separate a conductive layer and baseline material, and the adhesion of a conductive layer and the electrodeposted object 54 is also hard to be spoiled. [0085]

<u>Drawing 7</u> is the cross-section explanatory view showing other examples of the electrocasting equipment for manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning this invention,

<u>Drawing 8</u> is the decomposition strabism explanatory view showing the fixture for manufacture used with the electrocasting equipment shown by  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

 $\underline{\text{Drawing 9}}$  is the enlarged section explanatory view showing electrocasting tubing manufactured using the fixture for manufacture shown by  $\underline{\text{drawing 8}}$ .

Electrocasting equipment 101 is a thing of a type which prepares thin line material in the condition of having become it tense in the lengthwise direction (it setting to <u>drawing 7</u> and being perpendicularly).
[0086]

Electrocasting equipment 101 is equipped with the electrocasting tub 60. The electrocasting tub 60 has a tank part 61 inside, and has formed it in box-like [ in which the upper part carried out opening ]. The lid installation section 62 which spreads in the method of outside is formed in the rising wood of the electrocasting tub 60 over the perimeter, and the lid installation section 62 is covered so that a lid 64 may plug up opening of the electrocasting tub 60. [0087]

The hanging section 63 is formed above the tank part 61. The anode plate section 66 electrically connected with the plus pole of a power source is attached in the hanging section 63. The hold object 660 is attached in the anode plate section 66, and many nickel balls are put in the hold object 660. The sign 65 shows the cathode section electrically connected with the minus pole of a power source. The cathode rays 650 for connecting with the fixture 8 for manufacture mentioned later hang down to the cathode section 65 caudad, and are formed in it. [0088]

Although the nickel ball was put in the hold object 660 with the gestalt of this operation, what is put in the hold object 660 is not limited to this, and is chosen according to the class of metal to deposit. For example, nickel, iron, copper, cobalt, etc. can be used. Moreover, neither a configuration nor especially structure is also limited. [0089]

The frame 7 for fixture immobilization is held in the interior of a tank part 61. The fixture 8 for manufacture is accumulated and formed in five steps at the frame 7 for fixture immobilization.
[0090]

The tank part 61 of the electrocasting tub 60 is filled up with the electrolytic solution 21. The electrolytic solution 21 is put in so that the anode plate section 66 and the frame 7 for fixture immobilization may be soaked completely. What uses nickel amiosulfonate as a principal component is being used for the electrolytic solution 21 with the gestalt of this operation.

[0091]

<u>Drawing 8</u> is referred to. The fixture 8 for manufacture is for manufacturing electrocasting tubing which can stretch two or more thin line material 35, and has two or more centrums. In addition, since the same thing as what was used with electrocasting equipment 100 was used, the thin line material 35 shown with the gestalt of this operation omits explanation.

[0092]

The fixture 8 for manufacture is equipped with the tabular body 80 of a fixture which has length as required. The penetrated opening 81 is formed in the abbreviation center section of the body 80 of a fixture. The holddown members 82 and 83 which fix the thin line material 35 have necessary spacing crosswise, and are prepared in the

both-ends side (shorter side side) of the body 80 of a fixture which serves as vertical one end in <u>drawing 8</u>. [ two or more (specifically every eight places) ] Although holddown members 82 and 83 used the screw-like thing with the gestalt of this operation, especially this does not limit. [0093]

Moreover, further, rather than spacing in which holddown members 82 and 83 were formed, spacing is further made narrow and two or more (specifically every eight places) guide pins 84 are formed in the inside part by holddown members 82 and 83, respectively.

[0094]

Furthermore, near the opening 81 used as the part inside guide pins 84, the positioning members 85 and 85 for deciding the set-up location of the thin line material 35 are formed, the positioning members 85 and 85 — the width of face of the body 80 of a fixture, and abbreviation — it is the band-like plate which has the same die length, and the slot (it separates by a diagram, is covered by the prevention member 850 (after-mentioned), and is not visible) of the shape of V character for inserting the thin line material 35 in an abbreviation central part is formed, covering full [ of the positioning member 85 ] (it sets to drawing 8 and is the vertical direction), two or more (concrete — eight places) these slots are formed successively, and are formed in the die-length direction (it sets to drawing 8 and is a longitudinal direction).

[0095]

the top-face side of each positioning member 85 — this positioning member 85 and abbreviation — although it has the same width of face, it is made to have not separated from the thin line material 35 fang furrows which were formed with the plate with short die length and which separated, formed the prevention member 850 and inserted in Although the slot of the positioning member 85 was formed with the gestalt of this operation so that a 10-micrometer clearance might be prepared between the adjacent thin line material 35, this cannot be limited and spacing of the thin line material 35 can be set up suitably. [0096]

Two or more thin line material (specifically 8) 35 is attached in the fixture 8 for manufacture. Each thin line material 35-is attached as follows.

First, the \*\*\*\* spring 86 is attached in the other end (it sets to <u>drawing 8</u> and is the bottom) of the thin line material 35. And the end (it sets to <u>drawing 8</u> and is the bottom) of the thin line material 35 is stopped by the holddown member 82. The thin line material 35 stopped by the holddown member 82 lets between the adjoining guide pins 84 and 84 pass, inserts it in the slot currently formed in each positioning member 85, and it builds over it between the positioning member 85 and 85.

[0097]

The other end side of the thin line material 35 inserted in the slot lets between the guide pins 84 and 84 which adjoin like an upper limit side pass, and stops the \*\*\*\* spring 86 by the holddown member 83. With the tensile force of the \*\*\*\* spring 86, the thin line material 35 will be in the condition that the opening 81 of the thin line material 35 and the corresponding part became it tense, and will be attached.

[0098]

In addition, although the thin line material 35 has a 10-micrometer clearance between adjacent things in the fixture 8 for manufacture and it is attached, the above-mentioned spacing is exaggerated and expressed with <u>drawing 8</u> in order to make an understanding easy.

[0099]

The sign 87 shows the attachment component for attaching the septum member 88. an attachment component 87 – the opening configuration of opening 81, and abbreviation — it has formed with the plate of the shape of a rectangle which has the same magnitude.

[0100]

vertical lay length [ in / in the septum member 88 / drawing 8 of an attachment component 87 ], and abbreviation — it has the same die length and has the band—like configuration where thickness is thin. In detail, the septum member 88 is equipped with the insulating base material 880 which has the thickness of 8 micrometers of abbreviation, and has the structure where the conductive layer (film) 881 by plating which has the thickness of 2–3 micrometers of abbreviation at the front rear face of the insulating base material 880 was formed. The quality of the material which forms a conductive layer 881 is not limited especially that what is necessary is just to have conductivity. However, that in which the electrodeposted object and adhesion (adhesive property) by electrocasting have a good property is desirable.

The septum member 88 prepares necessary spacing, puts it in order so that a conductive layer 881 may counter, is prolonged for the overall length of the vertical direction of <u>drawing 8</u>, and is attached in the abbreviation center section of the front face of an attachment component 87 removable. [ two or more (specifically seven pieces) ] With the gestalt of this operation, since the above-mentioned thin line material 35 forms the clearance which is 10 micrometers of abbreviation and was attached in the body 80 of a fixture, similarly the septum member 88 has been attached at intervals of 10 micrometers of abbreviation so that it may correspond with this. [0102]"

The attachment component 87 in which the septum member 88 was formed inserts and puts in the septum member 88 from the side (the direction of an arrow head) between the thin line material 35 which travels through opening 81 and has been stretched, and it is attached in the body 80 of a fixture by the septum member 88 being \*\*\*\*(ed) by

the tension of the thin line material 35. That is, the thin line material 35 and the septum member 88 (in detail conductive layer 881) touch.

[0103]

As the fixture 8 for manufacture described the attachment component 87 above, it attaches it in the body 80 of a fixture, after it connects cathode rays 650 so that the electrical and electric equipment may flow to the thin line material 35 ( drawing 8 illustration abbreviation), it holds in the frame 7 for fixture immobilization of a tank part 61, and is soaked into the electrolytic solution 21 and electroforms. In addition, among the fixtures 8 for manufacture, although concrete explanation is omitted, masking processing is performed to parts other than opening 81 so that the electrolytic solution 21 may not be soaked.

[0104]

According to electrocasting equipment 101, an electrodeposted object is formed in the front face of a conductive layer 881 the surroundings of the thin line material 35 by energizing. And the thin line material 35 and the septum member 88 stop electrocasting in the place where extent surrounding of necessary was carried out with the electrodeposted object 55. The amount of electrodeposition of the electrodeposted object 55 (the amount of deposits) is controllable beforehand by the current, an electrical potential difference, electrocasting time amount, etc.

[0105]

The fixture 8 for manufacture which stopped electrocasting is picked out from the electrolytic solution 21, and is again disassembled into the body 80 of a fixture, and an attachment component 87. At this time, since it is fixed between the thin line material 35 with the electrodeposted depositing object 55, the septum member 88 is separated from an attachment component 87. Then, the thin line material 35 and the septum member 88 which were made into one with the electrodeposted object 55 are removed from the body 80 of a fixture.

[0106]

And it machines to the electrodeposted object 55 and the septum member 88, a configuration is prepared (refer to drawing 9 ), and the thin line material 35 is removed from the electrodeposted object 55. In addition, since removal of the thin line material 35 is performed by the same approach as what was manufactured with the above-mentioned electrocasting equipment 100, explanation is omitted.

In this way, two or more (specifically eight pieces) some electrocasting tubing is built for a centrum.

[0107]

Since the septum member 88 makes this electrocasting tubing have intervened so that the thin line material 35 may be divided between the centrums removed and formed, it becomes independent for every part which forms the surroundings of each centrum, and electric conduction is possible for it.

[0108]

In addition, also with electrocasting equipment 101, a core part can be built with a metal, synthetic resin, etc., and the thin line material by which conductive layers (plating (metal layer (film)), carbon, etc.) were prepared in the external surface can be used. Furthermore, it does not limit especially like the thin line material which showed the cross-section configuration of thin line material etc. with electrocasting equipment 101.

[0109]

Although the septum member 88 was prepared and electroformed between the thin line material 35 with the gestalt of this operation, it is also possible for this not to limit, and not to prepare a septum member, for example, to electroform only in the state of thin line material.

[0110]

Electrocasting tubing can also be manufactured using the electrocasting equipment of other gestalten other than electrocasting equipment 100,101 shown with the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. Moreover, especially the class of fixture for manufacture used with electrocasting equipment is not limited, either.

[0111] The numeric value showing the concrete dimension (magnitude, die length) shown with the gestalt of this operation is indicated in order to make an understanding easy, and there is especially no intention that limits a dimension. For example, there are the path of thin line material, thickness of an electrodeposted object, the deformation and tensile force of thin line material, thickness of conductive layers (film) (plating etc.), thickness of a septum member, etc. These dimensions can be set up within the limits of it at arbitration about what set up the range.

[0112]

Although the gestalt of this operation showed what the external surface of thin line material is made to electrodeposit the metal by electrocasting, and covered thin line material, as this is covered with the metal which also electrodeposits thin line material, it can also build electrocasting tubing with not limiting, and preparing the conductors (metal etc.) which can be energized near the thin line material, for example, making this conductor electrodeposit the metal by electrocasting.

[0113]

Although what uses nickel amiosulfonate as a principal component was used for the electrolytic solution in the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, the electrolytic solution is not limited to this and chosen according to the class of metal to deposit. As a metal to electrodeposit (deposit), metals, such as nickel or its alloy, iron or its alloy, copper or its alloy, cobalt or its alloy, a tungsten alloy, and a particle distribution metal, can be raised, for example. Moreover, as the electrolytic solution which deposits the above-mentioned metal, the liquid which uses water solutions, such as a nickel chloride, a nickel sulfate, the first iron of sulfamic acid, the first iron of hoe fluoride, copper pyrophosphate, a copper sulfate, hoe copper fluoride, cay copper fluoride, titanium copper fluoride, alkanol sulfonic acid copper, cobalt sulfate, and sodium tungstate, as a principal component, for example, or the liquid which made these liquid distribute impalpable powder, such as silicon carbide, tungsten carbide, boron carbide, a zirconium dioxide, CHITSU-ized silicon, an alumina, and a diamond, be used [0114]:

Moreover, in a electrocasting tub, the stirring means for stirring the electrolytic solution can also be established. As a stirring means, the thing of air to depend for blowing off and the electrolytic solution can be sucked in, and what is again breathed out in a cell, a pivotable impeller (propeller), a supersonic wave, vibration, etc. can be used, for example. However, a stirring means is not limited to these. [0115]

The vocabulary and expression which are used on these specifications are a thing on explanation to the last, and are not restrictive at all, and there is no intention which excepts the vocabulary and expression of the description described by this specification and its part, and equivalence. Moreover, it cannot be overemphasized within the limits of the technical thought of this invention that various deformation modes are possible. [01:16]

[Effect of the Invention]

This invention is equipped with the above-mentioned configuration, and has the following effectiveness. (a) According to this invention, thin line material is removable from the electrodeposted object formed of electrocasting, or a surrounding object. Thin line material \*\*1 Form a clearance between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and thin line material by heating and carrying out thermal expansion of an electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, or cooling thin line material and making it contract, or \*\*2 Carry out or that it is easy to slide on the part where thin line material, the electrodeposted object, or the surrounding object touches by dipping into liquid or covering liquid \*\*3 It is made to deform so that it may pull from one side or both and the cross section may become small, and a clearance is formed, held and pulled between thin line material, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object, it draws in, or push \*\*\*\*, a gas, or a liquid is blown off physically, and it is removed using:one approach of the push \*\*\*\*. Moreover, \*\*4 It is removable even if it melts with heat or a solvent. If such an approach is used on the occasion of removal of thin line material, thin line material is removable even from the electrodeposted object or surrounding object formed, for example so that a diameter might have 5micrometer or more thickness of 50 micrometers or less on the external surface of this thin line material using the thin line material from 10 micrometers to 85 micrometers. Therefore, electrocasting tubing which has a detailed bore usable as tubing for for example, contact probes etc. can be manufactured by using the removal approach of this thin line material.

[0117]

(b) According to the approach of making [ many ] the amount of the electrodeposted object by the side of the edge formed in thin line material, or a surrounding object, and manufacturing electrocasting tubing, in case thin line material is drawn out from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, or uses it, pushing and it is removed for example, a fixture, a tool, etc. can be hooked on the end face of the part which made [ many ] the amount of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object etc. Therefore, since it changes into the condition of having fixed the electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, in this case and thin line material can be removed, it is easy to remove thin line material.

[0118]

(c) Since sufficient clearance to remove thin line material can be formed between thin line material, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object according to the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing of having made it the cross section have 5% or more of deformation of the lateral strain when pulling and lengthening thin line material to the method of outside, possibility that thin line material can remove from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object convenient is high. In the case where the deformation of lateral strain has less than 5% of the cross section temporarily, since the clearance is not enough, trouble may arise on the occasion of removal.

[0119]

(d) According to the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing of removing thin line material using the thin line material by which the conductive layer was prepared outside so that a conductive layer may remain in the inside of electrocasting tubing, electrocasting tubing which prepared gold plate etc. in the inside can be manufactured. Since conductivity is made to fitness from the time only of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object according to the quality of the material of a conductive layer prepared in an inside, such electrocasting tubing can be used as components suitable for conducting the electrical and electric equipment in this case.

In addition, electrocasting tubing with more sufficient conductivity than the time only of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object can be similarly formed about electrocasting tubing with which the conductive layer of the quality of the material which is inside different from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared, and the thin line material which has prepared the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object outside.

[0120]

(e) According to the manufacture approach of electrocasting tubing using the thin line material which has formed in the external surface side at least the conductive layer from which the quality of the material differs more than the bilayer, for example, an outside conductive layer is constituted from copper, the conductive layer of the inside which touches copper is constituted from gold, and nickel can be formed as an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object of electrocasting. In this case, since copper and adhesion of nickel are better than gold and gold of adhesion is [ copper ] good, good electrocasting tubing of adhesion can be formed.

The conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared in the inside. Further in addition, between an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and the above-mentioned conductive layer The conductive layer of the different quality of the material from an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object is prepared in electrocasting tubing with which the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned is prepared, and external surface. Further between thin line material base material and the above-mentioned conductive layer About the thin line material in which the conductive layer of the different quality of the material from the conductive layer concerned is prepared, good electrocasting tubing of the adhesion of an electrodeposted object or a surrounding object, and a conductive layer can be formed similarly.

[0121]

(f) The thing equipped with two or more centrums which remove thin line material and are formed can use tubing with which the centrum is prepared only for one, replacing it with the components which put more than one in order and were manufactured. According to this electrocasting tubing, the time and effort which puts in order and installs each tubing can be abolished. Moreover, since spacing between centrums is also being fixed by the electrodeposted object or the surrounding object, it does not shift.

[0122]

(g) The thing which the septum object which prepares a conductive layer in the external surface of an insulator, and has been formed in it is made to intervene, and forms the surroundings of each centrum between centrums and to which electric conduction has been made to be made independently for every part becomes independent for every centrum, and electric conduction is possible for it.

[0123]

(h) When the thin line material with the part in which the conductive layer is not prepared in a both-ends side pulls the part in which this conductive layer is not prepared to the method of outside, tensile force direct start comes to be hard to a conductive layer, and it is easy to separate a conductive layer and baseline material, and adhesion with a conductive layer, an electrodeposted object, or a surrounding object is also hard to be spoiled.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The cross-section explanatory view showing an example of the electrocasting equipment for manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] The explanatory view showing the condition of having formed path voluminousness in the end side of an electrodeposted object.

[Drawing 3] The cross-section explanatory view showing the condition of having formed the electrodeposted object in the surroundings of the thin line material which has the shape of a cross-section abbreviation square.

[Drawing 4] The cross-section explanatory view showing the condition of having formed the electrodeposted object in the surroundings of the thin line material which prepared the conductive layer in the peripheral face.

[Drawing 5] The cross-section explanatory view showing the condition of having formed the electrodeposted object in the surroundings of the thin line material which prepared two layers of conductive layers from which the quality of the material differs in a peripheral face.

[Drawing 6] The explanatory view showing the condition of having formed the electrodeposted object in the surroundings of the thin line material in which the part which does not prepare a conductive layer in a both-ends side was formed.

[Drawing 7] The cross-section explanatory view showing other examples of the electrocasting equipment for manufacturing electrocasting tubing concerning this invention.

[Drawing 8] The decomposition strabism explanatory view showing the fixture for manufacture used with the electrocasting equipment shown by drawing 7.

[Drawing 9] The enlarged section explanatory view showing electrocasting tubing manufactured using the fixture for manufacture shown by drawing 8.

[Description of Notations]

100,101 Electrocasting equipment

- 10 Electrocasting Tub
- 11 Outside Tub
- 12 Overflow Section
- 13 Level Adjuster Equipment
- 14 Polar Zone
- 15 Polar Zone
- 20 Electrolytic Solution
- 21 Electrolytic Solution
- 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 Thin line material
- 320 Baseline Material
- 321 Gold Plate
- 330 Baseline Material
- 331 Gold Plate

- 332 Coppering
- 340 Gold Plate
- 341 Masking Section
- 4 Maintenance Fixture
- 40 Horizontal Bracing
- 41 Vertical Installation Member
- 42 Wire Rod Holddown Member
- 43 Wire Rod Holddown Member
- 44 Electrode
- 45 Tension Device
- 46 Revolving Shaft
- 47 Drive Motor
- 480,481 Gearing
- 482,483 Gearing
- 49 Electrode Contact-carrying Member
- 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 Electrodeposted object
- 500 Path Voluminousness
- 60 Electrocasting Tub
- 61 Tank Part
- 62 Lid Installation Section
- 63 Hanging Section
- 64 Lid
- 65 Cathode Section
- 650 Cathode Rays
- 66 Anode Plate Section
- 660 Hold Object
- 7 Frame for Fixture Immobilization
- 8 Fixture for Manufacture -
- 80 Body of Fixture
- 81 Opening
- 82 Holddown Member
- 83 Holddown Member
- 84 Guide Pins
- 85 Positioning Member
- 850 Blank Prevention Member
- 86 \*\*\*\* Spring
- 87 Attachment Component
- 88 Septum Member
- 880 Insulating Base Material
- 881 Conductive Layer

[Translation done.]

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#### \* NOTICES \*

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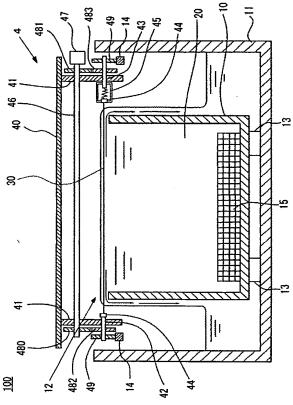
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### **DRAWINGS**

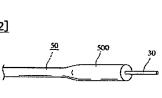
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 $[X, y_i] \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{F}}$ 

#### [Drawing 1]

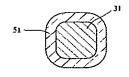


# (Drawing 2)



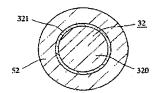


#### [Drawing 3]

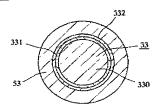




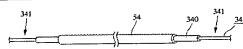
## [Drawing 4]



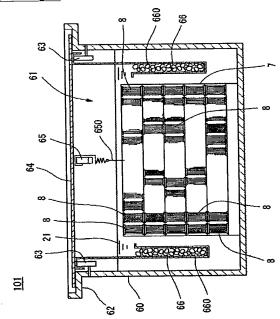
## [Drawing 5]



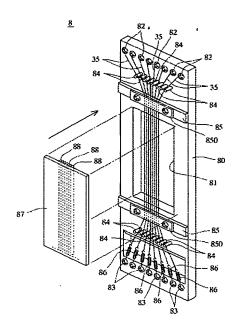
## [Drawing 6]



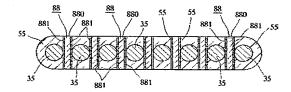
## [Drawing 7]



## [Drawing 8]



## [Drawing 9]



[Translation done.]

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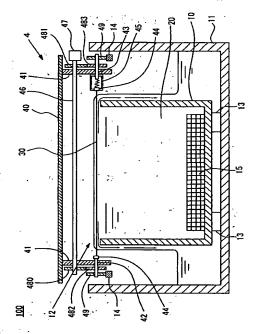
#### (54) 【発明の名称】電欝管の製造方法及び電麝管、電麝管を製造するための細線材

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】微細な内径を有する電鋳管の製造方法及び電鋳 管を提供する。微細な内径を有する電鋳管を製造するた めの細線材を提供する。

【解決手段】電鋳により細線材30の周りに電着物を形 成し、電着物から細線材30を除去して電鋳管を製造す・ る方法であって、細線材30は、電着物を加熱して熱膨 張させたり、または細線材30を冷却して収縮させたり することにより、電着物と細線材30の間に隙間を形成 して、細線材30を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物 理的に押し遣るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遣る。 かのいずれかの方法を用いて除去する。

【選択図】 図1



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

#### 【請求項1】

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、電着物または囲繞物を加熱して熱膨張させ、または細線材を冷却して収縮させることにより、電着物または囲繞物と細線材の間に隙間を形成して、細線材を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遺るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遺るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去することを特徴とする、

電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項2】

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、液中に浸してまたは液をかけることにより、細線材と電着物または囲繞物が接触している箇所を滑り易くして、細線材を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遣るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遣るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去することを特徴とする、

電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項3】

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、一方または両方から引っ張って断面積が小さくなるように変形させて、細線材と電着物または囲繞物の間に隙間を形成して、細線材を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遺るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遺るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去することを特徴とする、

電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項4】

細線材に形成される端部側の電着物または囲繞物の量を多くすることを特徴とする、 請求項1,2または3記載の電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項5】

細線材を外方に引っ張って伸ばしたときの横ひずみの変形量が断面積の 5 %以上であるこ 30とを特徴とする、

請求項3記載の電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項6】

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材 を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、熱または溶剤で溶かして除去することを特徴とする、

電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項7】

外面に導電層が設けられた細線材を用い、導電層が電鋳管の内面に残るように細線材を除 去することを特徴とする、

請求項1,2,3,4,5または6記載の電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項8】

外面側に材質の異なる導電層が少なくとも二層以上形成してある細線材を用い、電着物または囲繞物と細線材の外側の導電層とを密着させ、内側の導電層が電鋳管の内面に残るように細線材を除去することを特徴とする、

請求項1、2、3、4、5または6記載の電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項9】

細線材を電着物または囲繞物から除去して形成される中空部の内形状が、断面円形状また は断面多角形状を有することを特徴とする、

請求項1、2、3、4、5、6、7または8記載の電鋳管の製造方法。

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#### 【請求項10】

細線材を除去して形成される中空部を複数個備えることを特徴とする、

請求項1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8または9記載の電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項11】

中空部の間に、絶縁体の外面に導電層を設けて形成してある隔壁体を介在させて、各中空部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導ができるようにすることを特徴とする、 請求項10記載の電鋳管の製造方法。

#### 【請求項12】

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して製造される電鋳管であって、

細線材を電着物または囲繞物から除去して形成される中空部の内形状が断面円形状を有するものは、中空部の内径が $10\mu$ m以上 $85\mu$ m以下であり、中空部の内形状が断面多角形状を有するものは、中空部の内接円の直径が $10\mu$ m以上 $85\mu$ m以下であることを特徴とする、

#### 電鋳管。

【請求項13】

肉厚が 5 μ m以上 5 0 μ m以下であることを特徴とする、

請求項12記載の電鋳管。

#### ·【請求項14】

内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特徴とする、 請求項12または13記載の電鋳管。

## 【請求項15】

内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、電着物または囲 繞物と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特 徴とする、

請求項12まだは13記載の電鋳管。

【請求項16】

細線材を除去して形成される中空部が複数個あることを特徴とする、

請求項12,13,14または15記載の電鋳管。

#### 【請求項17】

中空部の間に、絶縁体の外面に導電層を設けて形成してある隔壁体を介在させて、各中空部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導ができるように構成してあることを特徴とする、

請求項16記載の電鋳管。

#### 【請求項18】

隔壁体の外面に設けてある導電層が、中空部の一部を形成するように構成してあることを 特徴とする、

請求項17記載の電鋳管。

#### 【請求項19】

隔壁体は、隣り合う中空部間に設けられる部分の厚みが、5μm以上50μm以下である ことを特徴とする、

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請求項17または18記載の電鋳管。

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#### 【請求項20】

周りに電鋳により電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から除去して電鋳管を製造するための細線材であって、

外形状が断面円形状を有するものは、外径が  $10\mu$ m以上  $85\mu$ m以下であり、外形状が断面多角形状を有するものは、内接円の直径が  $10\mu$ m以上  $85\mu$ m以下であり、外方に引っ張って伸ばしたときの横ひずみの変形量が断面積の 5%以上であることを特徴とする

電鋳管を製造するための細線材。

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#### 【請求項21】

外面に、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特徴とする、 請求項20記載の電鋳管を製造するための細線材。

#### 【請求項22】

外面に、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、細線材基部材と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特徴とする、

請求項20記載の電鋳管を製造するための細線材。

#### 【請求項23】

両端側に導電層が設けられていない部分があることを特徴とする、

請求項20,21または22記載の電鋳管を製造するための細線材。

#### 【請求項24】

外形状が断面円形状または断面多角形状に形成してあることを特徴とする、

請求項20、21、22または23記載の電鋳管を製造するための細線材。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

#### 【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、電気鋳造(本明細書では「電鋳」という)管の製造方法及び電鋳管、電鋳管を製造するための細線材に係り、更に詳しくは、微細な内径を有する電鋳管の製造方法及び電鋳管に関する。また、微細な内径を有する電鋳管を製造するための細線材に関する。

#### [0002]

#### 【従来技術及びその課題】

従来からLSI等の集積回路を製造する際には、半導体パターンが設計通りに出来上がっており、電気的導通が良好であるかどうかの検査が行われている。この検査は、多数のコンタクトプローブを備えた装置(本明細書では「プローブ装置」という)を用い、コンタクトプローブのピンを形成した各電極に接触させて行われる。コンタクトプローブは、所要長さを有する極細の管の内部にバネが設けてあり、ピンを管内に進退可能に設けた構造を有している。

#### [0003]

ところで近年の半導体製造技術の進化は目覚ましいものがあり、集積度はますます高密度化する傾向にある。これに伴い電極の電気的導通を検査するプローブ装置においても最新の集積回路に対応できるように、コンタクトプローブの数を増やし(多ピン化)、線径も細くし(細線化)、コンタクトプローブ間の間隔もより狭く(狭ピッチ化)することが求められている。現在のコンタクトプローブ用の管は、外径が $110\mu$ m、内径が $88\mu$ mのものが世界最小とされている(例えば、非特許文献1参照)。

しかしながら、上記したように半導体製造技術はますます進化しているため、コンタクト プローブも更に小型化することが必要とされている。

#### [0004]

また、微細な内径を有する管の必要性は、半導体産業以外の例えばバイオテクノロジーや 医療の分野においても高まっている。

つまり、このような微細な内径を有する管の開発は産業界全体から強く要請されている。

#### [0005]

本発明者は、電鋳に関する研究を行っており、以前に電鋳によって径小な管を製造することに成功している。このときの電鋳管は、中空部が断面円形状であり、内径が 1 2 6 μ m のものである(例えば、特許文献 1 参照)。従って、本発明者は電鋳技術を使えば、コンタクトプローブ用の微細な内径(中空部)を有する管もつくれるのではないかとの着想を得た。

#### [0006]

そして更に研究を重ねたところ、直径が  $10\mu$  mから  $85\mu$  mまでの細線材を用い、この 細線材の外面に最小  $5\mu$  mの金属の膜を付着させることに成功した。そうして、この金属

から上記細線材が除去できれば、微細な内径(中空部)を有する管がつくれることを知見した。

しかし、電着(析出)させた金属から細線材を除去することは、電着した金属が細線材の 外面に密着しているので、容易なことではなかった。

[0007]

【特許文献1】

特開2002-48947号公報

【非特許文献1】

日経メカニカルON LINE、2001年4月号、日経BP社、インターネット<URL: http://dm. nikkeibp. co. jp/free/nmc/kiji/h559/t559g. html>

[0008]

(本発明の目的)

本発明の目的は、

▲ 1 ▼微細な内径を有する電鋳管の製造方法及び電鋳管、この電鋳管を製造するための細線材を提供することにある。

▲ 2 ▼細線材を電着物または囲繞物から除去する際に、治具や工具等が電着物または囲繞物に引っ掛けたりできるようにして、細線材を除去し易くする電鋳管の製造方法を提供することにある。

▲ 3 ▼内面に金メッキ等の導電層を設けて、電気伝導率が電着物または囲繞物だけのときより良いようにする電鋳管の製造方法及び電鋳管、この電鋳管を製造するための細線材を提供することにある。

▲ 4 ▼内面に材質の異なる導電層を少なくとも二層以上設け、導電層相互及び電着物または囲繞物の密着性が良いようにする電鋳管の製造方法及び電鋳管、この電鋳管を製造するための細線材を提供することにある。

▲5▼中空部を複数備えた電鋳管の製造方法及び電鋳管を提供することにある。

▲ 6 ▼中空部を複数備えており、各中空部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導が可能な電鋳管の製造方法及び電鋳管を提供することにある。

▲ 7 ▼細線材を除去する際において、内面に設けた導電層に引張力がかかり難くして、導電層と基線材とを分離し易くし、導電層と電着物または囲繞物との密着性が損なわれ難いようにする電鋳管の製造方法を提供することにある。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記目的を達成するために講じた本発明の手段は次のとおりである。

第1の発明にあっては、

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、電着物または囲繞物を加熱して熱膨張させ、または細線材を冷却して収縮させることにより、電着物または囲繞物と細線材の間に隙間を形成して、細線材を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遣るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遣るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去することを特徴とする、電鋳管の製造方法である。

[0010]

第2の発明にあっては、

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、液中に浸してまたは液をかけることにより、細線材と電着物または囲繞物が接触している箇所を滑り易くして、細線材を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遺るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遺るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去することを特徴とする、

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電鋳管の製造方法である。

#### [0011]

第3の発明にあっては、

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、一方または両方から引っ張って断面積が小さくなるように変形させて、細線材と電着物または囲繞物の間に隙間を形成して、細線材を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遺るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遺るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去することを特徴とする、

電鋳管の製造方法である。

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#### [0012]

第4の発明にあっては、

細線材に形成される端部側の電着物または囲繞物の量を多くすることを特徴とする、

第1、第2または第3の発明に係る電鋳管の製造方法である。

#### [0013]

第5の発明にあっては、

細線材を外方に引っ張って伸ばしたときの横ひずみの変形量が断面積の5%以上であることを特徴とする、

第3の発明に係る電鋳管の製造方法である。

#### [0014]

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第6の発明にあっては、

電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材を除去して電鋳管を製造する方法であって、

細線材は、熱または溶剤で溶かして除去することを特徴とする、

電鋳管の製造方法である。

#### [0015]

第7の発明にあっては、

外面に導電層が設けられた細線材を用い、導電層が電鋳管の内面に残るように細線材を除去することを特徴とする、

第1, 第2, 第3, 第4, 第5または第6の発明に係る電鋳管の製造方法である。

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#### [0016]

第8の発明にあっては、

外面側に材質の異なる導電層が少なくとも二層以上形成してある細線材を用い、電着物または囲繞物と細線材の外側の導電層とを密着させ、内側の導電層が電鋳管の内面に残るように細線材を除去することを特徴とする、

第1、第2、第3、第4、第5または第6の発明に係る電鋳管の製造方法である。

#### [0017]

第9の発明にあっては、

細線材を電着物または囲繞物から除去して形成される中空部の内形状が、断面円形状または断面多角形状を有することを特徴とする、

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第1, 第2, 第3, 第4, 第5, 第6, 第7または第8の発明に係る電鋳管の製造方法である。

#### [0018]

第10の発明にあっては、

細線材を除去して形成される中空部を複数個備えることを特徴とする、

第1, 第2, 第3, 第4, 第5, 第6, 第7, 第8または第9の発明に係る電鋳管の製造方法である。

#### [0019]

第11の発明にあっては、

中空部の間に、絶縁体の外面に導電層を設けて形成してある隔壁体を介在させて、各中空

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(7) 部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導ができるようにすることを特徴とする、 第10の発明に係る電鋳管の製造方法である。 [0020] 第12の発明にあっては、 電鋳により細線材の周りに電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から細線材 を除去して製造される電鋳管であって、 細線材を電着物または囲繞物から除去して形成される中空部の内形状が断面円形状を有す るものは、中空部の内径が10μm以上85μm以下であり、中空部の内形状が断面多角 形状を有するものは、中空部の内接円の直径が10μm以上85μm以下であることを特 徴とする、 10 電鋳管である。 [0021] 第13の発明にあっては、 肉厚が 5 μ m以上 5 0 μ m以下であることを特徴とする、 第12の発明に係る電鋳管である。 [0022] 第14の発明にあっては、 . . . . . . . . . 内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特徴とする、 第12または第13の発明に係る電鋳管である。 [0023]20 第15の発明にあっては、 内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、電着物または囲 繞物と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特 徴とする、 第12または第13の発明に係る電鋳管である。 第16の発明にあっては、 細線材を除去して形成される中空部が複数個あることを特徴とする、 第12、第13、第14または第15の発明に係る記載の電鋳管である。 リザンゼラガ かいたい [0025] 30 第17の発明にあっては、\*\*\*・『ハートルートルー 中空部の間に、絶縁体の外面に導電層を設けて形成してある隔壁体を介在させて、各中空 部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導ができるように構成してあることを特徴 とする、「はい」とは、これにより、いいない。 第16の発明に係る電鋳管である。 [0026] 第18の発明にあっては、 隔壁体の外面に設けてある導電層が、中空部の一部を形成するように構成してあることを 第17の発明に係る電鋳管である。 40 [0027] 第19の発明にあっては、一 隔壁体は、隣り合う中空部間に設けられる部分の厚みが、5μm以上50μm以下である ことを特徴とする、 第17または第18の発明に係る電鋳管である。 [0028] 第20の発明にあっては、

周りに電鋳により電着物または囲繞物を形成し、電着物または囲繞物から除去して電鋳管

外形状が断面円形状を有するものは、外径が10μm以上85μm以下であり、外形状が

を製造するための細線材であって、

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断面多角形状を有するものは、内接円の直径が10μm以上85μm以下であり、外方に引っ張って伸ばしたときの横ひずみの変形量が断面積の5%以上であることを特徴とする

電鋳管を製造するための細線材である。

#### [0029]

第21の発明にあっては、

外面に、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特徴とする、 第20の発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための細線材である。

#### [0030]

第22の発明にあっては、

外面に、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、細線材基部材と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあることを特徴とする、

第20の発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための細線材である。

#### [0031]

第23の発明にあっては、

両端側に導電層が設けられていない部分があることを特徴とする、

第20、第21または第22の発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための細線材である。

#### [0032]

第24の発明にあっては、

外形状が断面円形状または断面多角形状に形成してあることを特徴とする、

第20、第21、第22または第23の発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための細線材である

#### [0033]

細線材は、例えば、金属線材等のように全体が導電性材料で形成されたものを使用することもできるし、前記導電性材料の周りに導電層(例えば、メッキ等の金属やカーボン等)を設けたものを使用することもできる。また、合成樹脂線材等の絶縁性材料の細線材を用い、この周りに導電層(例えば、無電解メッキ等の金属やカーボン等)を設けて形成したもの等を使用することもできる。

更に、細線材の近傍に別体の導体を設けて、この導体に金属が電着(析出)するようにした場合では、上記した細線材の他に、更に合成樹脂線材等のように全体が絶縁性材料で形成されたもの(導電性の材料が設けられていないもの)を使用することもできる。

#### [0034]

電鋳によって金属が電着する箇所の材質は、導電性を有していれば特に材質は限定するものではないが、金属を電着させ易くするために電気伝導率が良好なものを使用することが好ましい。例えば、鉄、ステンレス、銅、金、銀、真鍮、ニッケル、アルミニウム、カーボン等が使用できる。

#### [0035]

また、細線材や、隔壁体の絶縁体を構成する絶縁性材料は、電気が極めて流れにくい不導体 (絶縁体)や、温度等によって導体にも不導体にもなる半導体を用いることができる。 絶縁性材料は、例えば、熱硬化性樹脂、熱可塑性樹脂、エンジニアプラスチック、化学繊維 (合成繊維、半合成繊維、再生繊維、無機繊維)よりなるもの等を使用することができる。例えば、フェノール樹脂、ユリア樹脂、メラミン樹脂、ジアリルフタレート樹脂、オリエチレン、架橋ポリエチレン、増加エチレン、場別エチレン、ポリエチレン、ポリエチレン、ポリエチレン、ポリエチレン、ポリエチレン、ポリアロピレン、ポリアクリロニトリル、ポリアセテール、アクリル樹脂、ポリ酢酸ビニル、ポリアクリロニトリル、ボリアチレン、スチレン/アクリロニトリル共重合体、アクリロニトリル/ブタジエン/スチレン、スチレン/アクリロニトリル共重合体、アクリロニトリル/ブタジエン/スチレンニ元共重合体、アセテート、トリアセテート、フッ素樹脂、ポリテトラフルオロエチレン、ポリブチレンテレフタレート、ポリアリレート、ポリアセタール、ポリカーボネート、

ポリフェニレンスルフィド、ポリスルホン、全芳香族ポリイミド、ポリアミドイミド、ポリエーテルイミド、ポリエーテルケトン、ポリベンズウイミダゾール、ポリエステル、ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリアミド、ナイロン、アラミド、ポリウレタン、スパンデックス、ポリアルキレンパラオキシベンゾエート、ベンゾエート、ポリフルオロエチレン、プロミックス、レーヨン、キュプラ、ガラス繊維等を挙げることができる。更に、絶縁性材料は、撚り合わせたり紡いだりしていない、いわゆるフィラメント糸を使用することもできるし、紡績糸を使用することもできる。

[0036]

電鋳管の内形状や細線材の外形状で示す「断面円形状」という用語は、厳密に断面形状が円形状であるものを意味するものではなく、実質的に円形状のものや、楕円形状のものを含む概念として使用している。

[003.7]

電鋳管の内形状や細線材の外形状で示す「断面多角形状」という用語は、厳密に断面形状が多角形状であるものを意味するものではなく、例えば、角部に丸みが付けてあるようなものも含む、実質的に多角形状のものを含む概念として使用している。また、特に限定するものではないが、具体的に多角形状とは、略三角形状、略四角形状(長方形状、正方形状、菱形状、平行四辺形状を含む)、略五角形状、略六角形状等を挙げることができる。【0038】

細線材を溶かして除去する溶剤としては、例えば、アルカリ性溶液や酸性溶液等を挙げる ことができる。

[0039]

「中空部の周りを形成する部分」とは、電鋳による電着物または囲繞物の場合もあるし、 電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質を有し、中空部の内面に設けられた導電層 (隔壁体の 導電層を含む) の場合もある。

[0041]

(作 用) 本発明によれば、電鋳によって形成された電着物または囲繞物から細線材が除去できる。

本光明によれば、電好によって形成された電看物または囲繞物から細線材が除去できる。 細線材は、▲ 1 ▼電着物または囲繞物を加熱して熱膨張させ、または細線材を冷却して収 縮させることにより、電着物または囲繞物と細線材の間に隙間を形成したり、▲ 2 ▼液中 に浸してまたは液をかけることにより、細線材と電着物または囲繞物が接触している箇所 を滑り易ぐしたり、▲ 3 ▼一方または両方から引っ張って断面積が小さくなるように変形 させて、細線材と電着物または囲繞物の間に隙間を形成したりして、掴んで引っ張るか、 吸引するか、物理的に押し遣るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遣るかのいずれかの方 法を用いて除去される。また、▲ 4 ▼熱または溶剤で溶かしても除去できる。

[0042]

細線材の除去に際して、このような方法を用いれば、例えば、直径が $10\mu$ mから $85\mu$ mまでの細線材を用いて、この細線材の外面に $5\mu$ m以上 $50\mu$ m以下の肉厚を有するように形成した電着物または囲繞物からでも、細線材を除去することができる。従って、この細線材の除去方法を用いることにより、例えば、コンタクトプローブ用の管等として使用可能な微細な内径を有する電鋳管が製造できる。

٠.

[0043]

細線材に形成される端部側の電着物または囲繞物の量を多くして電鋳管を製造する方法によれば、例えば、細線材を電着物または囲繞物から引き抜いたり押し遣ったりして除去する際に、治具や工具等を電着物または囲繞物の量を多くした部分の端面等に引っ掛けたりすることができる。従って、この場合では、電着物または囲繞物を固定した状態にして細線材が除去できるようになるので、細線材が除去し易い。

[0044]

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細線材を外方に引っ張って伸ばしたときの横ひずみの変形量が断面積の5%以上あるようにした電鋳管の製造方法によれば、細線材と電着物または囲繞物の間に、細線材を除去するのに十分な隙間が形成できるので、細線材が電着物または囲繞物から支障なく除去できる可能性が高い。仮に横ひずみの変形量が断面積の5%未満しかなかった場合では、隙間が十分でないので、除去に際して支障が生じる場合がある。

#### [0045]

外面に導電層が設けられた細線材を用い、導電層が電鋳管の内面に残るように細線材を除去する電鋳管の製造方法によれば、内面に金メッキ等を設けた電鋳管が製造できる。このような電鋳管は、例えば、内面に設ける導電層の材質によって電気伝導率が電着物または囲繞物だけのときより良好にできるので、この場合では電気を伝導するのに適した部品として使用できる。

なお、内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある電鋳管や、外面に 、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある細線材についても、同様に電 気伝導率が電着物または囲繞物だけのときより良い電鋳管が形成できる。

#### [0046]

外面側に材質の異なる導電層が少なくとも二層以上形成してある細線材を用いた電鋳管の製造方法によれば、例えば、外側の導電層を銅で構成し、銅と接する内側の導電層を金で構成して、電鋳によりニッケルが電着物または囲繞物として形成されるようにできる。この場合では、ニッケルは金よりも銅と密着性が良く、銅は金とも密着性が良いので、密着性の良好な電鋳管が形成できる。

なお、内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、電着物または囲繞物と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある電鋳管や、外面に、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、細線材基部材と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある細線材についても、同様に電着物または囲繞物と導電層との密着性の良好な電鋳管が形成できる。

#### [0047]

細線材を除去して形成される中空部を複数個備えたものは、例えば、中空部が一つしか設けられていない管を複数並べて製造されていた部品と置き換えて使用することができる。 この電鋳管によれば、個々の管を並べて設置する手間を無くすことができる。また、中空 部の間の間隔も電着物または囲繞物で固定されているのでずれない。

#### [0048]

中空部の間に、絶縁体の外面に導電層を設けて形成してある隔壁体を介在させて、各中空部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導ができるようにしてあるものは、各中空部ごとに独立して電気伝導が可能である。

#### [0049]

両端側に導電層が設けられていない部分がある細線材は、この導電層が設けられていない部分を外方に引っ張るようにすることにより、引張力が導電層に直接かかり難くなり、導電層と基線材とが分離し易く、また、導電層と電着物または囲繞物との密着性も損なわれ難い。

#### [0050]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明の実施の形態を図面に基づき更に詳細に説明する。

図 1 は本発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための電鋳装置の一例を示す断面説明図である。 まず、電鋳管を製造する電鋳装置について説明する。

#### [0051]

電鋳装置100は、電鋳槽10と、この電鋳槽10を内側に収容する外槽11を備えている。電鋳槽10及び外槽11は上部が開口しており、電鋳槽10内には運転時において常時電解液(電鋳液)20が供給されている。こうして電解液20が電鋳槽10の上部からあふれ出して、外槽11内に流れ込むようになっている。本実施の形態で電解液20とし

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ては、例えば、スルファミン酸ニッケル液に光沢剤やビット防止剤を加えたものを使用している。

[0052]

電鋳槽10からあふれ出て外槽11内に流れ込んだ電解液20は、濾過装置(図示省略)によって濾過され、再び電鋳槽10内に供給されている。つまり電解液20は、運転時において電鋳槽10と外槽11の間を絶えず循環している。なお、電鋳槽10に電解液20を供給する供給手段は、公知手段が使用できる(図示省略)。

[0053]

本実施の形態において電鋳槽 1 0 の上部からあるれ出している部分の電解液 2 0 は、便宜的にオーバーフロー部 1 2 と称す。電鋳装置 1 0 0 では、このオーバーフロー部 1 2 において電鋳が行われる。電鋳手順については後述する。

[0054]

電鋳槽10の下部には、水平アジャスター装置13が設けられている。この水平アジャスター装置13は、電鋳槽10を略水平に維持し、これにより電鋳槽10の上部全域に略水平なオーバーフロー部12が形成され、オーバーフロー部12内の各所に電解液20が均一に分布するようにできる。

[0055]

符号4は、電鋳用の型部材(母材)となる細線材30を保持する保持治具を示している。 保持治具4は、所要長さを有する水平部材40と、この水平部材40の両端側に垂下させ てある一対の垂設部材41,41を備えている。保持治具4は、垂設部材41,41が電 20 鋳槽10の側方に位置するように設けられている。

[0056]

垂設部材 4 1 、 4.1 には、所要の長さを有する棒状の線材固定部材 4 2 、 4 3 が、それぞれ略水平方向に延びて設けられている。線材固定部材 4 2 、 4 3 は、垂設部材 4 1 、 4 1 に回転可能に設けられている。一方の線材固定部材 4 2 の電鋳槽 1 0 側の端部には、電極 4 4 が設けられている。また、他方の線材固定部材 4 3 の電鋳槽 1 0 側の端部には、細線材 3 0 を引っ張るテンション装置 4 5 と、電極 4 4 が設けられている。線材固定部材 4 2 、 4 3 には、細線材 3 0 の一端と他端がそれぞれ固定されて、テンション装置 4 5 によって緊張した状態で設けられる。

垂設部材41,41の間には、回転軸46が回転可能に架設されている。符号47は回転軸46を駆動させる駆動モータを示している。回転軸46は垂設部材41,41を貫通しており、両端側には歯車480,481が固着されている。

[0058]

上記した線材固定部材 4 2 、 4 3 は、垂設部材 4 1 、 4 1 を貫通して設けてある。垂設部材 4 1 を貫通した線材固定部材 4 2 には、歯車 4 8 2 が固着されている。同様に垂設部材 4 1 を貫通した線材固定部材 4 3 には、歯車 4 8 3 が固着されている。こうして歯車 4 8 0 と歯車 4 8 2 、歯車 4 8 1 と歯車 4 8 3 とが噛み合わせてある。従って、駆動モータ 4 7 を作動させて、回転軸 4 6 と共に歯車 4 8 0 、 4 8 1 を回転させることにより、歯車 4 8 2 、 4 8 3 と線材固定部材 4 2 、 4 3 が回転し、ひいては細線材 3 0 が回転するようにできる。細線材 3 0 の回転速度は、特に限定するものではない。例えば、1 5 r . p . m . 以下に制御される。

[0059]

線材固定部材42,43の外側の端部には、それぞれ導電性を有する電極接触部材49,49が設けられている。電極接触部材49.49は、保持治具4が電鋳槽10の上方に配置されたときに、電鋳槽10と外槽11との間に設けられた電極部14,14と接触する。電極部14,14は電源のマイナス極と接続されている。従って、電極接触部材49,49は、電極部14,14と接触した状態で、電源のマイナス極と電気的に接続された状態となる。

[0060]

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符号15は電源のプラス極と電気的に接続された電極部を示している。電極部15は、電 鋳槽10の底部に設けられている。電極部15は、例えば、チタン鋼からなるメッシュ状 または穴あきのケース内に電鋳用の金属ペレット(例えば、ニッケルペレット)を収納し て構成されたもの等が使用できる。

### [0061]

電鋳装置100を使用した電鋳管の製造方法について説明する。

まず、線材固定部材 4 2 , 4 3 に細線材 3 0 の一端部と他端部をそれぞれ固定させて、線材固定部材 4 2 , 4 3 の間で細線材 3 0 を緊張した状態にする。このとき電解液 2 0 は電鋳槽 1 0 に供給されており、電鋳槽 1 0 の上部からあふれ出して(オーバーフロー部 1 2 を形成して)、外槽 1 1 内に流れ込むようになっている。また、オーバーフロー部 1 2 は、水平アジャスター装置 1 3 によって電鋳槽 1 0 を略水平にし、各所に電解液 2 0 が均一に分布するように調整されている。

### [0062]

本実施の形態で細線材 30 は、直径 50  $\mu$  mの断面略円形状を有するステンレス製で、外方に引っ張る略 1500 N / m m  $^2$  の引張力をかけたときに横ひずみの変形量が断面積の 10%になるものを使用した。

### [0063]

次に、駆動モータ47を作動させて、回転軸46と共に歯車480,481を回転させる。これにより歯車482,483と線材固定部材42,43が回転し、細線材30が回転する。

### [0064]

電極接触部材 4 9, 4 9 を電極部 1 4, 1 4 と接触させて、垂設部材 4 1, 4 1 を電鋳槽 1 0 の側方に位置させ、細線材 3 0 のみをオーバーフロー部 1 2 中に浸ける。電極接触部材 4 9, 4 9 が電極部 1 4, 1 4 と接触することにより、電極部 1 5 が電源のプラス極と電気的に接続されているので、細線材 3 0 が電源のマイナス極と電気的に接続された状態となって電鋳が始まる。こうして細線材 3 0 の周りに金属(本実施の形態で示す電解液 2 0 によればニッケル)が電着(析出)される。細線材 3 0 の周りに電着する金属は電着物(または囲繞物)である。

### [0065]

細線材30を所要時間オーバーフロー部12内に浸け、電着した金属の外径が全長にわたり略70μmになるまで電鋳する。目標外径に到達したら、細線材30をオーバーフロー部12より取り出して電鋳を止める。金属の電着量(析出量)、つまり細線材に電着する金属の肉厚は、電流や電圧、電鋳時間等によって予め制御可能である。

### [0066]

電鋳装置100では、各所にて電解液20が均一に分布するようにオーバーフロー部12が調整されており、しかも、細線材30は回転させているので、仮に電解液20内の電流密度に不均一な箇所が発生した場合であっても、細線材30における金属の電着状態(析出状態)にはばらつきが生じ難い。従って、細線材30の周囲には、全長にわたって略均等な肉厚を有するように金属が電着する。これにより電鋳管は、細線材30を除去するだけで高精度のものが製造できる。

### [0067]

また、電鋳装置100は、オーバーフロー部12で電鋳しており、あふれ出た電解液20は再び電鋳槽10に戻って循環している。つまり、電鋳にあたってはオーバーフロー部12が形成できれば良く、このため少量の電解液20でも電鋳を行うことが可能である。

### [0068]

電鋳装置100では、細線材30を固定する線材固定部材42、43が、オーバーフロー部12の外側に配置されるので、線材固定部材42、43は電解液20に浸からない。従って、線材固定部材42、43等が電解液20と反応して不純物を発生させるようなことがない。また、電解液20が線材固定部材42、43等に付着して持ち出されてしまうこともなく、電鋳槽10から電解液20が無駄に減ることもない。

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[0069]

そして、周りに金属が電着した細線材30を線材固定部材42,43から取り外し、最後に形成された電着物(囲繞物)から細線材30を除去する。

[0070]

細線材30は、外面に電着物が密着しているので、単に、細線材30を掴んで引っ張ったり、吸引したり、物理的に押し遣ったり、気体または液体を噴出して押し遣ったりするだけでは除去が困難である。従って、細線材30は、以下に示す(1) ~(4) のいずれかの方法を用いて除去される。

[0071]

(1) 電着物を加熱して熱膨張させ、または細線材30を冷却して収縮させて、電着物と細線材30の間に隙間を形成し、細線材30を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遣るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遣るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去する

[0072]

(2) 洗浄剤を溶解させた液体中に浸したり、この液体をかけたりして、細線材30と 電着物とが接触している箇所を滑り易くする。そして、細線材30を掴んで引っ張るか、 吸引するか、物理的に押し遺るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遺るかのいずれかの方 法を用いて除去する。

[0073]

(3) 細線材30を一方または両方から引っ張って断面積が小さくなるように変形させる。そして、電着物と細線材30の間に隙間を形成し、細線材30を掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遣るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遣るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去する。

[0074]

(4) 細線材30を熱によって溶かしたり、またはアルカリ性溶液や酸性溶液等の溶剤によって溶かしたりして除去する。

[0075]

こうして細線材30を除去することにより、残った電着物によって微細な内径(中空部) を有する電鋳管がつくられる。この電鋳管は、コンタクトプローブ用の管等として使用可 能である。

[0076]

本実施の形態では、全長にわたって略均等な肉厚を有する電着物から細線材を除去するようにしたが、これは限定するものではない。例えば、図2に示すように、電着物50の一端側に外径の大きな径大部500を形成して、細線材30を引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遺るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遺るかのいずれかの方法を用いて除去することもできる。このように径大部500を形成することで、引き抜いたり押し遣ったりする際において、治具や工具が径大部500の端面に引っ掛けることができる。従って、この場合では、電着物を固定した状態にして細線材30が除去できるようになるので、細線材が除去し易くなる。なお、このように一部分の電着量を多くする作業は、他の電鋳装置に移し替えられて行われることもある。

[0077.]

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また、上記実施の形態にて細線材30は、直径50μmの断面略円形状を有するものを使用した。しかし、細線材の太さや断面形状はこれに限定するものではない。例えば、図3に示すように断面形状が四角形等の多角形状の細線材31 (角部に丸みが付けてある実質的に多角形状のものも含む)を使用することもできる。符号51は電着物である。

[0078]

上記した細線材は、断面形状が略円形状を有するものでは、外径が $10\mu$ m以上 $85\mu$ m以下であれば、また、外形状が断面多角形状を有するものでは、内接円の直径が $10\mu$ m以上 $85\mu$ m以下であれば、微細な内径を有する電鋳管の製造において使用できることが、本発明者の実験によりわかっている。

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[0079]

また、本実施の形態で示す細線材30は、外方に引っ張る略1500N/mm²の引張力をかけたときに横ひずみの変形量が断面積の10%になるものを使用した。しかし、細線材の横ひずみの変形量は特に限定するものではない。本発明者が実験したところによれば、少なくとも断面積の5%以上の変形量があれば良いようである。

[0080]

本実施の形態では直径  $50\mu$  mの断面略円形状を有する細線材 30 の周りに、略  $10\mu$  m の肉厚で金属を電着させて、全体として略  $70\mu$  mの外径となるように形成したが、電着させる金属の肉厚は特に限定するものではない。本発明者が実験したところによれば、少なくとも略  $5\mu$  mの肉厚を有するように細線材 30 の周りに電着させることができれば、細線材 30 を除去した後でも電鋳管が形成できることがわかっている。

[0081]

本実施の形態で細線材30はステンレス製のものを使用し、この細線材30の周りに金属を直接電着させるようにした。しかし、電鋳装置100で使用可能な細線材は、導電性を有するようにしてあれば特に限定するものではなく、例えば、芯部を金属や合成樹脂等でつくり、その外面に導電層(メッキ(金属層(膜))やカーボン等)を設けたもの等を使用することもできる。このような細線材を使用することにより、例えば、図4に示すように、外周面に金メッキ321を設けた細線材32に電着物52を形成した場合では、金メッキ321を電着物52の内周面に残して、基線材320のみを除去することも可能である。この場合では、内周面に金メッキ321が施された電鋳管が形成できる。

[0082]

内周面に金メッキ321が施された電鋳管は、金メッキ321を設けないときよりも電気 伝導率を良くすることができるので、例えば、コンタクトプローブ用の管等の電気を伝導 するのに適した部品として使用できる。

[0083]

更に例えば、細線材は、上記したメッキ等による導電層の外周側に、更にこれとは材質の異なる他の導電層を設けたものを使用することもできる。例えば、電鋳により電着する金属がニッケルであり、金メッキ331の外周側に銅メッキ332が設けられた細線材33の周りに電着物53を形成した場合(図5参照)では、ニッケルは金よりも銅と密着性が良く、銅は金とも密着性が良いので、基線材330のみを除去して、ニッケルと銅と金が密着性の良好な状態で接着された電鋳管が形成できる。この電鋳管の内周面には金メッキ331が露出している。

[0084]

このように外周部に導電層(例えば、金メッキ)が設けられた細線材を、断面積が小さくなるように変形させて析出した金属から除去する場合では、図6に示すように細線材34の両端側に導電層(例えば、金メッキ340)を設けない部分(マスキング部341,341)を形成し、この導電層を設けていない部分を引っ張るようにすることが好ましい。このようにすることで引張力が導電層に直接かかり難くなり、導電層と基線材とが分離し易く、また、導電層と電着物54との密着性も損なわれ難い。

[0085]

図7は本発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための電鋳装置の他の例を示す断面説明図、

図8は図7で示す電鋳装置で使用する製造用治具を示す分解斜視説明図、

図9は図8で示す製造用治具を使用して製造される電鋳管を示す拡大断面説明図である。 電鋳装置101は、細線材を縦方向(図7において垂直方向)に緊張した状態で設けるタイプのものである。

[0086]

電鋳装置101は、電鋳槽60を備えている。電鋳槽60は、内部に槽部61を有し、上方が開口した箱状に形成してある。電鋳槽60の上縁部には、外方に拡がる蓋載置部62が全周にわたり設けてあり、蓋載置部62には蓋体64が電鋳槽60の開口部を塞ぐように被せられている。

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[0087]

槽部61の上方には掛止部63が設けてある。掛止部63には、電源のプラス極と電気的に接続された陽極部66が取り付けてある。陽極部66には収容体660が取り付けられており、収容体660には多数のニッケル球が詰められている。符号65は、電源のマイナス極と電気的に接続された陰極部を示している。陰極部65には、後述する製造用治具8と接続するための陰極線650が下方に垂らして設けてある。

[0088.]

本実施の形態では収容体660にニッケル球を詰めるようにしたが、収容体660に詰めるものはこれに限定するものではなく、析出させる金属の種類に応じて選択される。例えば、ニッケル、鉄、銅、コバルトなどを使用することができる。また、形状や構造も特に限定するものではない。

[0089]

槽部 6 1 の内部には治具固定用枠体 7 が収容してある。治具固定用枠体 7 には製造用治具 8 が五段に積み重ねて設けてある。

[0090]

電鋳槽60の槽部61には電解液21が充填してある。電解液21は、陽極部66及び治 具固定用枠体7が完全に浸かるように入れてある。本実施の形態で電解液21は、スルファミン酸ニッケルを主成分とするものを使用している。

[0091]

図8を参照する。製造用治具8は複数本の細線材35が張設可能であり、複数の中空部を有する電鋳管を製造するためのものである。なお、本実施の形態で示す細線材35は、電鋳装置100で使用したものと同じものを使用したので、説明は省略する。

[0:0 9 2]

製造用治具8は所要長さを有する板状の治具本体80を備えている。治具本体80の略中央部には、貫通した開口部81が形成されている。図8において上下端側となる治具本体80の両端側(短辺側)には、細線材35を固定する固定部材82、83が、幅方向に所要間隔をもって複数個(具体的には8箇所ずつ)設けられている。本実施の形態で固定部材82、83はビス状のものを使用したが、これは特に限定するものではない。

[0.093]

また、固定部材82,83より更に内側の部分には、固定部材82,83が設けられた間隔よりも更に間隔を幅狭にして、それぞれ案内ピン84が複数個(具体的には8箇所ずつ)設けられている。

[0094]

更に、案内ピン84より内側の部分となる開口部81の近傍には、細線材35の張設位置を決めるための位置決め部材85、85が設けられている。位置決め部材85、85は、治具本体80の幅と略同じ長さを有する帯状の板状体であり、略中央部分には細線材35を嵌め入れるためのV字状の溝(図では外れ防止部材850(後述)で覆われており見えない)が形成されている。この溝は、位置決め部材85の全幅(図8において上下方向)にわたって、また長さ方向(図8において左右方向)に複数個(具体的には8箇所に)連設して形成されている。

[0095]

各位置決め部材 8 5 の上面側には、この位置決め部材 8 5 と略同じ幅を有するが、長さの短い板状体で形成された外れ防止部材 8 5 0 を設けて、嵌めた細線材 3 5 が溝から外れないようにしてある。本実施の形態で位置決め部材 8 5 の溝は、隣り合う細線材 3 5 との間に 1 0 μmの隙間が設けられるように形成したが、これは限定するものではなく、細線材 3 5 の間隔は適宜設定可能である。

[0096]

製造用治具8には、複数本(具体的には8本)の細線材35が取り付けられる。各細線材35は次のようにして取り付けられる。

まず、細線材35の他端(図8において下側)に引張バネ86を取り付ける。そして、細

線材35の一端(図8において上側)を固定部材82で止める。固定部材82で止めた細 線材35は、隣接する案内ピン84,84の間を通して、各位置決め部材85に形成して ある溝に嵌めて、位置決め部材85,85間に架け渡す。

溝に嵌めた細線材35の他端側は、上端側と同様に隣接する案内ピン84,84の間を通 して、引張バネ86を固定部材83で止める。細線材35は、引張バネ86の引張力によ って、細線材35の開口部81と対応した部分が緊張した状態となって取り付けられる。 [0098]

なお、製造用治具8において細線材35は、隣り合うものとの間に10μmの隙間を有し て取り付けられているが、図8で上記間隔は理解を容易にするために誇張して表している

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[0099]

符号87は隔壁部材88を取り付けるための保持部材を示している。保持部材87は、開 口部81の開口形状と略同じ大きさを有する長方形状の板状体で形成してある。

[0100]

隔壁部材88は、保持部材87の図8における上下方向の長さと略同じ長さを有しており 、厚みの薄い帯状形状を有している。詳しくは隔壁部材88は、略8μmの厚みを有する 絶縁基部材880を備え、絶縁基部材880の表裏面に略2~3μmの厚みを有するメッ キ等による導電層(膜)881が設けられた構造を有している。導電層881を形成する 材質は、導電性を有していれば良く、特に限定するものではない。しかし、電鋳による電 着物と密着性(接着性)が良好な性質を有するものが好ましい。

[0101]

隔壁部材88は、導電層881が対向するように所要間隔を設けて複数個(具体的には7 個)並べて、保持部材87の表面の略中央部に、図8の上下方向の全長に延びて着脱可能 に取り付けてある。本実施の形態で隔壁部材88は、上記した細線材35が略10μmの 隙間を形成して治具本体80に取り付けられるようにしたので、これと対応するように同 じく略10μmの間隔で取り付けてある。

[0102]

隔壁部材88が設けられた保持部材87は、開口部81を縦断して張設してある細線材3 5 間に、隔壁部材 8 8 を側方 (矢印方向) から差し込んで入れ、細線材 3 5 の張力によっ て隔壁部材88が狭持されることで治具本体80に取り付けられる。つまり、細線材35 と隔壁部材88(詳しくは導電層881)は接触している。

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[0103]

製造用治具8は、保持部材87を上記したようにして治具本体80に取り付け、電気が細 線材35に流れるように陰極線650を接続(図8では図示省略)した後に、槽部61の 治具固定用枠体7内に収容して、電解液21中に浸けて電鋳する。なお、具体的な説明は 省略するが、製造用治具8のうち開口部81以外の箇所には、電解液21が浸からないよ うにマスキング処理が施される。

[0104]

電鋳装置101によれば、通電することにより細線材35の周りと導電層881の表面に 電着物が形成される。そして、電着物55により細線材35と隔壁部材88が、所要の程 度囲繞されたところで電鋳を止める。電着物55の電着量(析出量)は、電流や電圧、電

鋳時間等によって予め制御可能である。

[0105] 電鋳を止めた製造用治具8は電解液21から取り出され、再び、治具本体80と保持部材 87に分解される。このとき隔壁部材88は、析出した電着物55によって細線材35の 間にて固定されているので、保持部材87から分離される。その後、電着物55により一 体にされた細線材35と隔壁部材88を治具本体80より取り外す。

[0106]

そして、電着物55と隔壁部材88に機械加工を施して形状を整えて(図9参照)、電着

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物 5 5 から細線材 3 5 を除去する。なお、細線材 3 5 の除去は、上記電鋳装置 1 0 0 で製造されたものと同様の方法で行うので、説明は省略する。

こうして中空部が複数個(具体的には8個)ある電鋳管がつくられる。

[0107]

この電鋳管は、細線材35を除去して形成された中空部の間に、仕切るように隔壁部材88が介在させてあるので、各中空部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導が可能である。

[0108]

なお、電鋳装置 1 0 1 でも、芯部を金属や合成樹脂等でつくり、その外面に導電層(メッキ(金属層(膜))やカーボン等)が設けられた細線材を使用することができる。更に、 細線材の断面形状等も、電鋳装置 1 0 1 で示した細線材と同様に特に限定するものではない。

[0109]

本実施の形態では細線材35の間に隔壁部材88を設けて電鋳したが、これは限定するものではなく、例えば、隔壁部材を設けず、細線材のみの状態で電鋳することも可能である

[0110]

電鋳管は、上記実施の形態で示す電鋳装置100,101以外の他の形態の電鋳装置を使用して製造することもできる。また、電鋳装置で使用する製造用治具の種類も特に限定するものではない。

本実施の形態で示す具体的な寸法(大きさ、長さ)を表す数値は、理解を容易にするために記載したものであって、特に寸法を限定する意図はない。例えば、細線材の径、電着物の肉厚、細線材の変形量や引張力、導電層(膜)(メッキ等)の厚み、隔壁部材の厚み等がある。これらの寸法は、範囲を設定したものについてはその範囲内において、任意に設定可能である。

[0 1 1 2]

本実施の形態では、細線材の外面に電鋳による金属を電着させて細線材を覆うようにしたものを示したが、これは限定するものではなく、例えば、細線材の近傍に通電可能な導体(金属等)を設けて、この導体に電鋳による金属を電着させることで、細線材も電着する金属によって覆われるようにして電鋳管をつくることもできる。

また、電鋳槽内には電解液を攪拌するための攪拌手段を設けることもできる。攪拌手段としては、例えば、空気の噴き出しによるもの、電解液を吸い込み、再び電解槽内に吐き出すもの、回転可能な攪拌羽根(プロペラ)、超音波、振動等を使用することができる。しかし、攪拌手段はこれらに限定するものではない。

[0115]

本明細書で使用している用語と表現は、あくまでも説明上のものであって、なんら限定的なものではなく、本明細書に記述された特徴およびその一部と等価の用語や表現を除外す

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る意図はない。また、本発明の技術思想の範囲内で、種々の変形態様が可能であるという ことは言うまでもない。

### [0116]

### 【発明の効果】

本発明は上記構成を備え、次の効果を有する。

(a) 本発明によれば、電鋳によって形成された電着物または囲繞物から細線材が除去できる。細線材は、▲1▼電着物または囲繞物を加熱して熱膨張させ、または細線材を冷却して収縮させることにより、電着物または囲繞物と細線材の間に隙間を形成したり、▲2▼液中に浸してまたは液をかけることにより、細線材と電着物または囲繞物が接触している箇所を滑り易くしたり、▲3▼一方または両方から引っ張って断面積が小さくなる引きを形式したりして、掴んで引っ張に変形させて、細線材と電着物または囲繞物の間に隙間を形成したりして、掴んで引っ張るか、吸引するか、物理的に押し遺るか、気体または液体を噴出して押し遺るかの方法を用いて除去される。また、▲4▼熱または溶剤で溶かしても除去できる。細線材の除去に際して、この細線材の外面に5μm以上50μm以下の肉厚を有するの細線材の除去方法を用いることにより、例えば、コンタクトプローブ用の管等として使用可能な微細な内径を有する電鋳管が製造できる。

### [0117]

(b) 細線材に形成される端部側の電着物または囲繞物の量を多くして電鋳管を製造する方法によれば、例えば、細線材を電着物または囲繞物から引き抜いたり押し違ったりして除去する際に、治具や工具等を電着物または囲繞物の量を多くした部分の端面等に引っ掛けたりすることができる。従って、この場合では、電着物または囲繞物を固定した状態にして細線材が除去できるようになるので、細線材が除去し易い。

### [0118]

(c) 細線材を外方に引っ張って伸ばしたときの横ひずみの変形量が断面積の5%以上あるようにした電鋳管の製造方法によれば、細線材と電着物または囲繞物の間に、細線材を除去するのに十分な隙間が形成できるので、細線材が電着物または囲繞物から支障なく除去できる可能性が高い。仮に横ひずみの変形量が断面積の5%未満しかなかった場合では、隙間が十分でないので、除去に際して支障が生じる場合がある。

### [0119]

(d) 外面に導電層が設けられた細線材を用い、導電層が電鋳管の内面に残るように細線材を除去する電鋳管の製造方法によれば、内面に金メッキ等を設けた電鋳管が製造できる。このような電鋳管は、例えば、内面に設ける導電層の材質によって電気伝導率が電着物または囲繞物だけのときより良好にできるので、この場合では電気を伝導するのに適した部品として使用できる。

なお、内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある電鋳管や、外面に 、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある細線材についても、同様に電 気伝導率が電着物または囲繞物だけのときより良い電鋳管が形成できる。

### [0120]

(e) 外面側に材質の異なる導電層が少なくとも二層以上形成してある細線材を用いた電鋳管の製造方法によれば、例えば、外側の導電層を銅で構成し、銅と接する内側の導電層を金で構成して、電鋳によりニッケルが電着物または囲繞物として形成されるようにできる。この場合では、ニッケルは金よりも銅と密着性が良く、銅は金とも密着性が良いので、密着性の良好な電鋳管が形成できる。

なお、内面に電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、電着物または囲繞物と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある電 鋳管や、外面に、電着物または囲繞物とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてあり、更に、細線 材基部材と上記導電層との間には、当該導電層とは異なる材質の導電層が設けてある細線 材についても、同様に電着物または囲繞物と導電層との密着性の良好な電鋳管が形成でき る。

### [0121]

(f) 細線材を除去して形成される中空部を複数個備えたものは、例えば、中空部が一つしか設けられていない管を複数並べて製造されていた部品と置き換えて使用することができる。この電鋳管によれば、個々の管を並べて設置する手間を無くすことができる。また、中空部の間の間隔も電着物または囲繞物で固定されているのでずれない。

[0122]

(g)中空部の間に、絶縁体の外面に導電層を設けて形成してある隔壁体を介在させて、各中空部の周りを形成する部分ごとに独立して電気伝導ができるようにしてあるものは、各中空部ごとに独立して電気伝導が可能である。

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[0123]

(h) 両端側に導電層が設けられていない部分がある細線材は、この導電層が設けられていない部分を外方に引っ張るようにすることにより、引張力が導電層に直接かかり難くなり、導電層と基線材とが分離し易く、また、導電層と電着物または囲繞物との密着性も損なわれ難い。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための電鋳装置の一例を示す断面説明図。
- 【図2】電着物の一端側に径大部を形成した状態を示す説明図。
- 【図3】断面略四角形状を有する細線材の周りに電着物を形成した状態を示す断面説明図

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- 【図4】外周面に導電層を設けた細線材の周りに電着物を形成した状態を示す断面説明図
- 【図 5 】外周面に材質の異なる導電層を二層設けた細線材の周りに電着物を形成した状態を示す断面説明図。
- 【図 6 】両端側に導電層を設けない部分を形成した細線材の周りに電着物を形成した状態を示す説明図。
- 【図7】本発明に係る電鋳管を製造するための電鋳装置の他の例を示す断面説明図。
- 【図8】図7で示す電鋳装置で使用する製造用治具を示す分解斜視説明図。
- 【図9】図8で示す製造用治具を使用して製造される電鋳管を示す拡大断面説明図。

【符号の説明】

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- 100,101 電鋳装置
- 10 電鋳槽
- 1 1 外槽
- 12 オーバーフロー部
- 13 水平アジャスター装置
- 14 電極部
- 15 電極部
- 20 電解液
- 2 1 電解液
- 30,31,32,33,34,35 細線材

3 2 0 基線材

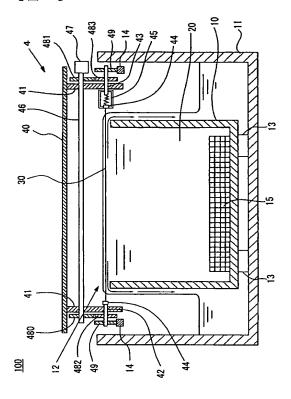
- 321 金メッキ
- 3 3 0 基線材
- 3-31 金メッキ
- 332 銅メッキ
- 3 4 0 金メッキ
- 3 4 1 マスキング部
- 4 保持治具
- 40 水平部材
- 4 1 垂設部材

40

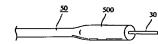
- 42 線材固定部材
- 4 3 線材固定部材
- 4 4 電 極
- テンション装置 4 5
- 4.6 回転軸
- 4 7 駆動モータ
- 480,481 歯車
- 482,483 歯車
- 4 9 電極接触部材
- 50,51,52,53,54,55 電着物
- 500 径大部
- 6 0 電鋳槽
- 6 1 槽部
- 62 蓋載置部
- 6 3 掛止部
- 6 4 蓋体
- 6 5 陰極部
- 650 陰極線
- 6 6 陽極部
- 660 収容体
- 7 治具固定用枠体
- 8 製造用治具
- 80 治具本体
- 81 開口部
- 82 固定部材
- 83 固定部材
- 8 4 案内ピン
- 85 位置決め部材
- 850 外れ防止部材
- 86 引張バネ
- 87 保持部材
- 88 隔壁部材
- 880 絶縁基部材
- 8 8 1 導電層

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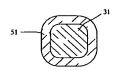
## [図1]



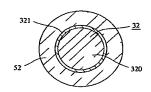
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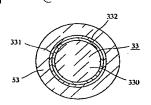
[図3]



【図4】



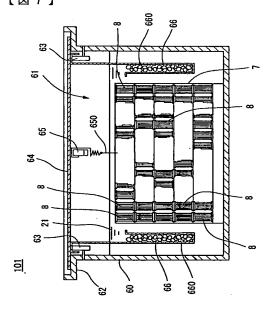
【図5】



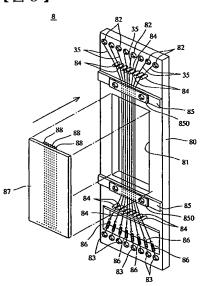
【図6】



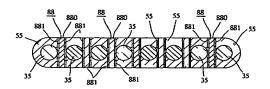
[図7]



[図8]



[図9]



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